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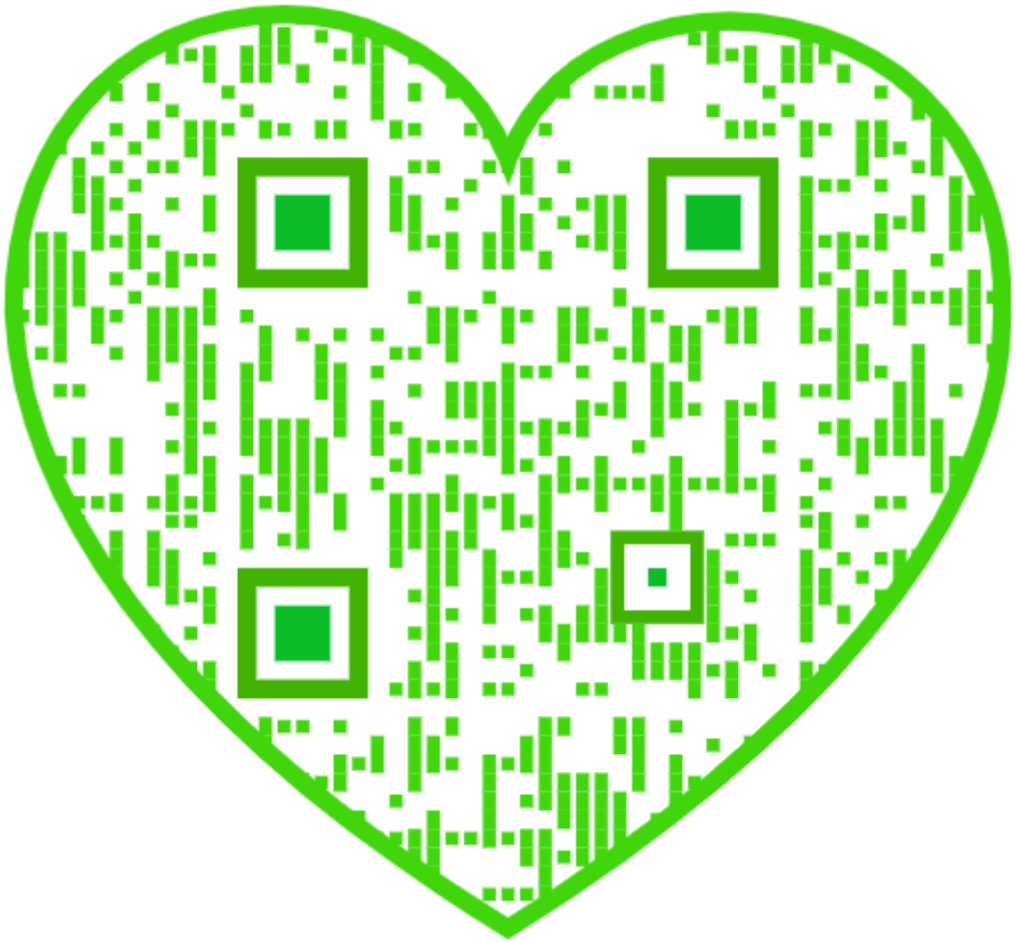

THE

AMERICAN FARRIER,

AND

FAMILY MEDICAL COMPANION;

CONTAINING THE

SYMPTOMS, CAUSES AND TREATMENT

OF MOST DISEASES INCIDENT TO

MAN AND BEAST.

TOGETHER WITH RECIPES FOR COMPOUNDING MEDICINES FOR THE SAME, AND A LIST OF ROOTS, HERBS, PLANTS AND BARKS, WITH THEIR MEDICAL QUALITIES, A BRIEF DICTIONARY OF MEDICAL TERMS, AND A SEPARATE EPITOME OF POISONS AND THEIR ANPIDOTES, ARRANGED EACH UNDER ITS APPROPRIATE HEAD.

BY W. C. HELME.

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PREFACE.

The time has been, when to introduce any art or science to community with any hope of its meeting a cordial reception, it was necessary to envelope it in the dark robes of mystery. Hence, when light began to dawn upon the Dark Ages, and the mental obscurity, which had settled like a sable pall upon the children of men, began to give way to the light of science, and men began to assert the God-given right to reason for themselves, then it was that tens of thousands who had previously subsisted upon the superstitious credulity of the multitude, became necessitated to seek another avenue through which they might continue to live upon their prejudices. Thus, vast hordes of rejected family confessors were suddenly transmorphosed into family physicians; thus we are informed of the origin of the Latin terms which still continue to mystify all departments of the medical science, and through the means of these mystic cognomens, the medical fraternity have been enabled to extort from the too credulous public exorbitant prices for the very roots, plants, barks and herbs that grow in native profusion in our own fields, gardens and forests. The author's observation has made it glaringly apparent to him, that tens of thousands are swept annually from the shores of time through the want of proper information respecting the symptoms and first stages of disease, both of man and beast. For this reason the author has been constrained to acquiesce in the continued solicitations of friends in compiling this work, and in arranging and simplifying it to the comprehension and practical application of every family. Both the Mineral and Botanic practices are so arranged as to make it worthy of the approbation of the friends of both branches.

FARRIERY.

THE MOST APPROVED METHOD OF CURING WOUNDS UPON HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, ETC.

TO STOP BLEEDING.

When a blood-vessel is cut and bleeds freely, apply some lint or sponge, and compress the parts together with a bandage, which should remain for two or three days; if this is not effectual, apply lunar caustic, or take up the vessel with a crooked needle and tie it carefully; when there is a deep gash or cut but no vessel severed, close the parts by one or more stitches with a coarse needle and thread, and each stitch tied separately, and the ends left about an inch long, so that they can be readily removed when the parts have sufficiently adhered, without giving pain. If the part will allow a roller or bandage to be used to keep the lips together, it may be employed, for the support which the sides of the wound thus obtain materially lessens the pain occasioned by the stitches. With this treatment, the healing of a wound rarely exceeds five or six days. Should the gash be large and inflamed, with the appearance of a discharge of matter, it will be proper to bring the parts together by gentle means, and to retain them there with bandages; this should not be made too tight, but merely to support the part. Any bathing the parts with spirits, turpentine, camphor or any other stimulating application, is highly injurious, keeping the wound fresh, and not unfrequently causing it to ulcerate or mortify.

SORES AND BRUISES.

A poultice should be applied over the whole surface of a sore or bruise, to be kept on by means of bandages. The poultice may be made as follows: fine bran or meal one quart, pour on it a sufficient quantity of boiling water to make a thin paste, to this add of linseed powder sufficient to give it a proper consistence. The poultice should be continued several days, renewing twice a day; each time wash it in luke-warm water with a soft sponge. If the sore is deep, inject the water with a syringe so as to thoroughly cleanse it. When the wound begins to assume a clean and healthy appearance, free from any black or putrid matter, the poultice may be removed and the following salve applied: mutton tallow, hogs' lard, bees wax and linseed oil. The salve must be spread on soft, clean tow, and attach it to the sore by bandages as tenderly as you can, and prevent it from slipping off.

GREEN OINTMENT FOR WOUNDS.

Put into an earthen vessel two ounces of bees-wax, melt it over a clear fire and add two ounces of resin; when that is melted, put in half a pound of hog's lard and to this put four ounces of turpentine, stirring all the time with a wooden instrument. When it is well mixed, stir in one ounce of finely powdered verdigris, do not let it boil over, strain it through a coarse cloth, and protect it from the air. This ointment is a sovereign cure for both old and recent wounds in flesh or hoof, or galled backs, cracked heels, mallenders, sallenders, bites, broken knees, &c.

TREATMENT ACCORDING TO APPEARANCE.

When the wounded part begins to discharge a whitish, thick matter, and is observed to fill up, the general treatment and dressings to the sore now mentioned, should be continued; and during the cure, the animal, when free of fever, may be allowed better provision, and take moderate exercise. If the animal be feeble from a long continuance of a feverish state, or from inflammation attending the wound, or from weakness arising from confinement, or if the

wound appear to be stationary, pale and flabby on its edges, with a thin discharge, then better food may be given to it; if still no change should be observed, the wound may be treated in the following manner: the salve may be made more stimulant by adding to it more resin and less bees-wax: or more stimulant still, some common turpentine. The effect of an alteration in the mode of treatment should be particularly noticed, and stimulants should be laid aside, continued or increased, accordingly. Previous to changing the dressings applied to the wounds or rendering them more stimulant, the effect of tighter bandaging should be tried, as this sometimes has the desired effect.

FOOD, ETC.

Whenever severe wounds happen, they are always attended with more or less inflammation, which should be attended to, or it may terminate fatally. The apartment should be cool, and airy and quiet; the drink should not be warm, but rather cold, and given freely, though not in too large quantities at a time; the food should be sparingly given, and of a poorer quality than usual, and should be rather laxative. Bleeding may sometimes be resorted to with advantage. Laxative medicine should be given as occasion may require.

ABSCESS.

These are maturated swellings which appear on different parts of the body. The remedies are, first, to bleed, then to wash the swollen part with a quart of vinegar, in which are dissolved two ounces of sal ammoniac and half an ounce of sugar of lead. If the swelling does not abate in two or three days, apply the suppurating poultice. When the tumor becomes soft and pointing, open it with a lancet, then dress it with basilicon ointment.

WARTS.

Tie two or three horse hairs round the wart, tightening it gradually till it falls away; then bind on a bit of tow wet in alum water for twenty-four hours; then heal with green ointment.

STAGGERS.

Copious bleeding should be resorted to—from two to three quarts at once, then give half a pint of linseed oil, half a pint of castor oil, forty grains of calomel, sixty grains of jalap and two ounces of tincture of aloes. Give twice a day warm bran mashes.

LOSS OF APPETITE.

Let blood from the neck, and give a purging ball, made as follows: Aloes 1 oz., jalap 1 drachm, rhubarb 1 drachm; made into a ball with castor oil and ½ a drachm of ginger.

INFLAMED BLADDER.

Give large quantities of flax seed tea; give injections of the same frequently. Bleeding and castor oil are never to be omitted;—after the oil has operated, give the following ball once in six hours: powdered nitre ½ an oz., camphor one drachm, liquorice powder 3 drachms, with honey sufficient to form a ball. Should this fail to give relief, omit the ball, and give one drachm of opium twice a day.

SPAVIN.

Hog's lard half an ounce, bees' wax three drachms, sublimate in fine powder half a drachm, Spanish flies two drachms, to be made into an ointment and applied to the spavin, after the hair is cut off, and rubbed outside of the swelling with hard brown soap.

BOTS.

Symptoms of Bots in Horses.—Stamping forcibly with the fore feet, and striking at the belly with the hind ones, belly swollen and hard, and groaning as if in pain.

Treatment.—Keep the horse fasting for one day; at night give him a small quantity of bran mash, then give him a ball as follows: One scruple of calomel, one scruple of turpeth mineral, and as much crumb of bread and honey as will form a mass. In twenty-four hours, give him half a pint of castor oil and half a pint of lin-

seed oil; repeat the same once in two or three days until an entire cure is effected.

INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS.

This disease consists of two kinds. The first is known by the beast being dull and restless, with poor appetite, constant pawing, frequently endeavoring to kick the belly, lying down, rising suddenly, urine small, high colored and voided with pain, limbs and ears cold, pulse quick and small, which if not arrested, soon terminates in death.

The second kind is when the inflammation attacks the internal coat of the intestines, and is usually attended with fever and purging. The symptoms of this kind are not as violent, and apparently attended with less pain.

Treatment.—In the first kind, bleed largely and rub the whole belly well with mustard embrocation, keep the beast well blanketed, insert several rowells about the breast and belly, give a pint of castor oil, and injections of warm flax-seed tea; give him some of the warm tea to drink, rub his legs well and litter him well. If he is not easy in six hours, repeat the bleeding, oil and injections. If these in any case should fail, then give anodyne clyster.

In the second kind there is no occasion to bleed except there is much fever. Clothe him warm, use the mustard embrocation freely, give freely of flax-seed tea by means of a bottle. If these fail, use the anodyne clyster; if these fail, the astringent draught.

CANKER.

Cut away all the diseased parts, and if necessary draw the frog.

Liniment for Canker.—Warm six ounces of tar, mix it drop by drop with one ounce of oil of vitriol, then add one ounce of oil of turpentine. Bind this firmly on the part, destroying all the diseased protuberances with lunar caustic. When the wound looks healthy, dress it with green ointment.

CAPPED HOCKS.

If the swelling proceed from a bruise or a blow, bathe it three

times a day with salt and vinegar made warm. If it proceed from a natural cause, apply the suppurating poultice, and when matter is formed, let it out; then use the green ointment.

COLD.

Take a quart of blood from the neck, then give warm mashes with a scruple of nitre in them. Purge with castor oil, and keep warm.

CONVULSIONS.

Symptoms.—The horse raises his head higher than usual, and pricks up his ears, neck stiff, skin tight. He stands in a straddling posture, and breathes with difficulty.

Treatment.—Bleed, if his strength will permit, if his pulse is high or eye red; if not, omit bleeding. If he show symptoms of bots or other worms, pursue the treatment for bots.

COUGH.

Take a quart of blood from the neck, and give half an ounce of Venice soap, half an ounce of nitre, ten grains of tartar emetic, ten grains of opium. Ball them with molasses and give one every other night. Blanket well and keep the bowels right with castor oil.

CORNS.

Cut them out with a sharp knife. Should they be disposed to grow again, touch them with oil of vitriol and dress with green ointment.

CRACKED HEELS.

Poultice with boiled turnips four or five times, then anoint with yellow basilicon mixed with a little green ointment.

THE GRIPES.

As soon as you observe this disease give the following draught: balsam copaiva one ounce, oil of juniper one drachm, spirits of nitrous ether half an ounce, mint water or tea one pint. Give a clys-

ter of eight ounces of salt in six quarts of warm water; if there is much fever and great pain, take two or three quarts of blood. The belly should be rubbed well with mustard and vinegar. In two hours repeat the same if necessary, and if this fail, give a pint of castor oil, and an ounce and a half of laudanum.

DIABETES.

The diabetes is an involuntary discharge of urine which is pale and thin, and often proves fatal.

Remedy.—Take a qt. of blood from the neck, and give Peruvian bark four drachms, ginger one drachm, once in 24 hours, if costive, give a pt. of castor oil.

FARCY,

Begins with small hard knots, which soon become soft and ulcerous, usually situated on the veins. It is a contagious disorder, and frequently terminates in the Glanders.

Remedy.—Open the ulcers and slightly touch the inside of the edges, with powdered verdigris, and give the following ball: White arsenic eight grains, and corrosive sublimate six grains, powdered and made into a ball with flour and molasses, keep warm, and mix chopped carrots with his mashes, skip one day and give another ball, if it purge add ten grains of opium to it, attend to the ulcers, wash them with warm soap suds, keep him away from other horses.

FOUNDERED FEET.

This is a contraction of the hoof, which appears smaller than the sound one, the horse touches lightly on the ground with the toe, on account of pain.

Remedy.—Take off the shoe, bleed freely from the thigh vein, and purge two or three times, keep the hair close trimmed and keep the hoof clean.

Half-Bound.—Cut down several from the cornet down to the toe all around the hoof and fill the cuts with tallow and soap, take off the shoes, and keep the feet moist.

LAMPAS.

This consists in a swelling of the first bar of the upper palate.

Remedy.—Rub the swelling two or three times a day with one half ounce of alum, and one half ounce of double refined sugar mixed with honey.

LAXITY.

Never check this too suddenly, but use the following

Remedy.—Rhubarb in powder one ounce, magnesia half an ounce, calomel one scruple, oil of anise-seed one drachm. Make it into a ball with honey or liquorice powder; next day give one fluid ounce of laudanum, with twenty grains of tartar emetic in a pint of water; on the third day repeat the purge; on the fourth, the drench; and so on alternately until the horse is well.

INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.

The anchor of hope in this disease, lays in bleeding the horse freely, and repeat it in a few hours. Admitting the shortness of breathing, fever, &c., does not subside, rowel the chest and blister the sides, after which proceed as follows: Give powdered nitre six drachms, camphor one drachm, as much molasses and linseed meal as will form a ball. Once in twelve hours until the staling is considerably increased, when one once in twenty-four hours will be sufficient. Grass or other light food must be given.

MALLENDERS.

Wash the cracks well with warm soap-suds and a sponge, and then with the vulnary water, twice a day: wipe dry and apply the green ointment.

POLE EVIL.

Bring it to a head by applying the following poultice: Take a quart of wheat bran, three turnips boiled till soft, mix them thoroughly, add milk and boil them, then add two ounces of linseed oil and half a pound of hog's lard.

MANGE.

Wash with soap suds and urine and give castor oil. Feed well and work sparingly.

MOLTEN GREASE.

Bleed and purge moderately; feed regularly but sparingly.

RING BONE.

If recent, blister; if not, recourse must be had to firing.

QUITTOR.

Make an opening for the matter to descend from all the adjacent sinuses. Keep the parts clean with soap-suds, then inject the vulnary water into the sinuses. If there is a core, touch it with caustic, and after it is discharged, dress with the green ointment.

SAND-CRACK.

Remove the shoe and ascertain the extent of the injury. If the crack is superficial, fill it with the following: Melt together four ounces of bees-wax, two ounces of yellow resin, half an ounce of tallow. If the crack has extended to the sensible parts and there is fungus flesh, remove the edges of the cracked horn with a small drawing-knife, touch the fungus with caustic, dip a roll of tow in tar and bind it firmly over it. Bind the whole foot in bran poultice for a few days. When the lameness is removed replace the shoe carefully, fill the crack with the composition and turn him loose in a soft meadow.

SIT FASTS

Are horny substances under the saddle. Hold them with a pair of pincers and cut them entirely out. Leave a particle of them and they will grow again. Now apply the green ointment.

SALLENDERS.

For treatment see Mallenders.

STRAINS.

Wherever this happens, it requires perfect rest, small purging and bleeding until the inflammation subsides, when any stimulating embrocation may be applied.

STRANGURY.

Take a quart of blood and throw up a laxative clyster. Give one ounce of salt petre and one ounce of sweet spirits of nitre in a pint of water.

STRANGLES.

This is a swelling between the jaw-bone and the root of the tongue Should a large tumor appear under the jaw, apply the suppurating poultice; when ripe, open it and again apply the poultice. It will get well in a few days. Give warm bran mashes and gentle exercise.

THRUSH.

Remove the shoe and pare off all the ragged parts so as to expose the diseased parts. After cleaning the frog, apply a solution of blue vitriol, and soon after pour some melted tar ointment into the cleft of the frog, and cover the whole surface with tow soaked in the same, and on the tow place a flat piece of wood about the size of the frog, one of its ends passing under the toe of the shoe, the other extending to the back part of the frog and bound down by cross-pieces of wood, the ends of which are placed under the shoe. Repeat the dressing once a day.

VIVES.

This is a disease most common to young horses, and consists in a long swelling of the parotid gland, beginning at the roots of the ears and descending downwards. If it is painful and inflamed, apply the ———, if it suppurates, open the lumps, let out the matter, and dress with the green ointment. Use strong mercurial ointment to disperse it, and bleed moderately.

WIND GALLS.

These swellings appear on each side of the back sinew above the fetlock. It is dangerous to puncture them, as is sometimes done, as it may produce an incurable lameness. Tight bandages, and moistening the parts frequently with a strong solution of sal ammoniac in vinegar, is good.

FULLNESS OF BLOOD.

Moderate bleeding, as from two to three or four quarts, should be used to remove fullness of blood attended with slight inflammatory symptoms. In this disease the eyes appear red or inflamed—often closed as if asleep, the pulse small, the heat of the body some increased, the legs swell and the hair rubs off. Horses that are removed from grass to a warm stable and full fed on hay and corn, and not sufficiently exercised, are very subject to one or more of these symptoms. Regulating the quantity of food given to him, proper exercise and occasional laxatives, (as the following powder,) will be commonly found sufficient after the first bleeding and a mild purge. In slight affections of this kind, a brisk purge wil generally be sufficient alone.

Laxative Powder.—Take of crocus of antimony, finely levigated nitre, cream of tartar, and flower of sulphur, each four ounces; powder and mix them well together. One table spoonful of this mixture, may be given once in twelve hours, in as much scalded bran as the powder may adhere to. This powder will be found excellent for horses that are kept on dry food; also for stallions in the spring, as they keep the body cool and open, and cause him to shed his coat, and make his skin appear as bright and smooth as silk.

Necessary preparation previous to physicking.—When horses have been driven too freely, they often lose their appetite, and have their stomachs loaded with indigested matter, which should be removed by proper physic. Previous to administering the medicine the horse should be prepared. The best method is to give two or three meshes of scalded bran and oats, with warm water for two or

three days. If you give a powerful purge to a horse of costive habit without preparation, it will be liable to occasion inflammation.

PURGING BALLS FOR HORSES.

Barbadoes aloes seven and a half ounces, castile soap one and a half ounces, oil of anise-seed two drachms, powdered ginger one and a half ounces, syrup sufficient to make six balls, one of which is a dose.

TO CHECK OVER PURGING.

Take of prepared chalk, ginger and anise-seed each one ounce powdered, oil of peppermint fifteen drops, spirits of wine half an ounce; mix the whole in a pint and half of warm linseed gruel and give it.

DRINK FOR COUGH.

Take of tar one ounce, slaked lime one ounce; unite them with slippery elm mucilage, to which add nitre one ounce, ginger half an ounce, tincture of opium one ounce; mix them, then gradually mix them in a pint of warm linseed tea, and give it in the morning fasting, and let him fast for two hours more; then give him a mash of scalded bran and oats and warm water. Give it every other morning for four or five times.

FEVER BALLS.

Take of antimonial powder, tartarized antimony, and camphor, one drachm each, nitre and castile soap two drachms each, Barbadoes aloes two drachms; mix and make them into a ball with molasses. Let this ball be given in two hours after bleeding, and in six hours more give the following purging ball: Epsom salts a quarter of an ounce, nitre half an ounce, sugar two table-spoonfuls; dissolve them in a quart of gruel, and add ten ounces of castor oil; mix and give luke-warm. After the first ball is given, the aloes may be left out and the ball and drink given once a day, one in the morning and the other in the evening, until a proper action is obtained.

DRINK FOR AN INFLAMMATORY FEVER.

Take of tartar emetic one drachm, camphor one drachm, powdered in a few drops of spirits of wine. This is excellent in all kinds of inflammatory fevers. It should be given in a pint of water gruel three times a day.

JAUNDICE.

Aloes five drachms, white antimonial powder and castile soap two drachms each, calomel one drachm; mix and make them in a ball with molasses. Give the horse two mashes the day before, and the next morning give the ball fasting, and continue the fast for two hours after it is given, then give a mash of scalded bran and oats, with warm water.

BALLS FOR BROKEN WIND.

Castile soap, Venice turpentine and tar two ounces each, powdered squills one ounce, calomel three drachms, beat them together and add two ounces nitre caraway and aniseeds powdered each one ounce, beat them into a mass with honey and powdered liquorice, and divide into ten balls.

BALL FOR WORMS.

Calomel and Castile soap of each one drachm powdered, worm seed in powder half an ounce, oil of wormwood two or three drops; ball with molasses.

BALLS FOR SURFEIT, MANGE, ETC.

Precipitated sulphur of antimony, gentian root and socotrine aloes each one ounce in powder, nitre two ounces, calomel and cantharides in powder each two drachms; mix and make them into a mass for balls, with molasses, each ball to weigh one and a half ounces. These balls are good for surfeit, mange, swelled legs, hide bound, lameness of the joints, molten grease, inflammation of the eyes, and in every obstinate lingering disease. One ball should be given every morning for two or three weeks.

ASTRINGENT BALLS FOR PROFUSE STALING.

Take of galls and alum powdered two drachms, Peruvian bark half an ounce, ball with molasses. This ball should be given every morning, and if this is not sufficient, every night and morning. and continue until the urine is diminished to about its natural quantity.

BALLS FOR STAGGERS.

James' powders two drachms, turmeric and cream of tartar each half an ounce; ball in honey.

DRINK FOR WORMS.

Take of Barbadoes aloes from three to six drachms, worm-seed and gentian powdered each half an ounce, powdered caraway seed one ounce; mix them in a pint of strong wormwood tea. Repeat in about four or five days, but omit the above ball after the first time; after which give eight drachms of Barbadoes aloes, ginger, Castile soap and oil of lavin each two drachms, jalap a quarter of an ounce, ball in molasses. Give mashes, warm water and gentle exercise. After the worms are expelled give the following

Drink.—Compound spirit of ammonia, and sweet spirit of nitre each one ounce, gentian root in powder one and a half ounces, Peruvian bark and hiera piera in powder each half an ounce, horse spice two ounces. Mix the whole in three pints of ale and divide the whole into three parts, and give one every morning fasting; two hours after give him a mash and warm water. Nothing can excel this drink in restoring horses that have been reduced by long-continued disease, such as lowness of spirits, debility and relaxation of the solids, a loss of appetite, and for those that are over-ridden.

INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.

Take of white antimonial powder two drachms, nitre half an ounce, Castile soap two drachms, alspice and cloves each a quarter of an ounce, sugar half an ounce; ball them with a mucilage of slippery elm, and give it immediately after bleeding, and continue it two

or three times until cured. About six hours after, give a purging drink, and repeat it night and morning until a passage is obtained.

FOR COLIC.

A pint of strong peppermint water, with four ounces of gin, and any kind of spice; or half a pint of gin diluted with four ounces of water and a little ginger.

EMBROCATION FOR SPRAINS.

Take of soap liniment and spirit of wine each an ounce, oil of turpentine half an ounce; mix and when used shake it. This will remove the pain and inflammation in two or three weeks, during which time the horse should not be taken out of the stable.

BRACING MIXTURE FOR SPRAINS.

After the above embrocation, the following should be rubbed on the part once a day: Take of Egyptiacum two ounces, oil of turpentine one ounce, shake well together, then add camphorated spirit of wine, and compound tincture of benzoin each one ounce; mix and shake well when used.

MIXTURE FOR CANKER IN THE MOUTH.

Take of pure vinegar half a pint, burnt alum and common salt one ounce each, bol armenic half an ounce; mix and shake together in a bottle. Use it as follows: Morning and evening take a piece of whalebone half a yard long and tie a little tow round one end, then dip into the mixture and gently swab all the affected parts. Let him fast half an hour.

CURE FOR RINGBONE.

When but slight, a poultice of tar and soft soap worn constantly for a time is sufficient to effect a cure. But if of long standing, take a piece of leather and drive it full of fine tacks, letting the points project from a sixteenth to an eighth of an inch and bind this on to it with a bar of lead, until it becomes completely perforated and

even maturated; then remove it and apply a plaster of tar, which always proves a sovereign remedy.

GLANDERS.

Little can be done but to take a shovel and burn sulphur on it, and hold it under the nose of the horse in such a position as to cause him to inhale the smoke, two or three times a day, which often effects an entire cure.

BOTTS.

Take of bees-wax, mutton tallow and loaf sugar each eight ounces, put it into one quart of new milk and warm until it is melted. Then put it into a bottle and give it just before they begin to harden, in 2 hours give physic, the botts will be disgorged in numbers, each piece of wax having from one to ten of them sticking to it, some by the head but most by their legs or hooks.

POLL EVIL

Is usually the effect of accident, repeated small blows of the manger, or continued pressure from hanging back on the halter &c., will if not remedied, produce swelling at the nape of the neck with some tenderness. In this early state, if the collar be removed, and the part be kept continually wet with vinegar and water, the swelling will often disperse; but if it proceeds to suppuration, make a vent by a seton so that it may flow out; do not heal it, but encourage a free discharge, and it may heal at once. When it does not, the disease attacks the ligaments, sinuses form, and the matter burrows under the skin and muscles. Then a seton must be introduced from the opening above, and should be brought out at the bottom. The seton should be daily wet with the liquid blister.

GALLS.

When a horse is galled by the harness or saddle, or when he is chafed between the arm and chest, the following lotion should be used: Sulphate of zinc one ounce, superacetate of lead one ounce, water one quart.

WIND GALLS.

When wind galls first appear, boil red oak bark to a strong decoction, add some sharp vinegar and a little alum, foment the parts twice a day, warm as the hand can be held in it, then take a woolen cloth, dip it in the liquor and bind the ankle up tight as it can be borne by the horse without causing pain. If this should not prove effectual, blister with flies.

CATTLE.

LOSS OF THE CUD.

In this disease the beast mourns and has no appetite, or drops its food without attempting to swallow it. The animal is unable to throw up or ruminate, which is caused by the runn or cud bag being loaded and obstructed. Now the object is to remove the obstruction, and invigorate the animal fibres. Let the animal fast some time, then give a warm bran mash with good hay, and warm water with salt. An aloes tincture made with brandy and red pepper is of use in this case; after which good dry nourishing food.

JAUNDICE OR YELLOWS.

This disease may be known by the yellowness of the eyes and mouth, a dull and languid appearance and debility, and a loss of appetite.

Cure.—Give the following laxative: Barbadoes aloes half an ounce, Castile soap six drachms, ginger three drachms, cascarilla bark two drachms, warm water one pint, mix. Repeat it after an interval of five or six days, giving in the intermediate time the following drink every morning and evening: Castile soap half an ounce, Venice turpentine half an ounce, ginger three drachms, pow-

dered gentian root one ounce; rub the soap and turpentine together in a mortar till they are incorporated, then add gradually a pint of water, and afterwards the ginger and gentian.

HOOF AIL.

The first appearance of this disease is a hard crack between the claws, which afterwards discharges an offensive matter. Sometimes it appears in form of a large tumor upon the cornet between the hair and the hoof, attended with violent pain.

Cure.—Wash the parts from all dirt with Castile soap, and if between the claws, take a rope of proper thickness, and chafe the part affected; then dress it with oil of vitriol, let the animal stand in a dry place for an hour, repeat the application every day. If the tumor be likely to suppurate, linseed poultices should be applied and repeated until the inflammation has subsided, then dress the wound with lint and mild astringent ointment. A few doses of Glaubers' salts will cool the body and accelerate the cure.

WARTS.

These are affections of the skin, which in cows do not go deep. They destroy the roots of the hair wherever they form, and are of a firm and horny texture, and readily give way when pulled or roughly handled, which occasions them to bleed, and shows their connexion with the vessels of the skin. They readily yield to emollient ointments, particularly to goose grease, which should be frequently rubbed on till the excrescences fall off.

MANGE.

This is a cutaneous disease which is very contagious; for so many cows as come in contact with one laboring under the disease will be sure to catch it. Its symptoms are, a scurf on the external part of the body which is always attended with an itching. The animal inclines to rub the affected parts, against anything she can get at. It usually attacks those animals which are low in flesh, and have been fed on poor forage.

CURE.—Curry off the scurf in order that the medicine may have the better effect. After this, the following application is to be rubbed on the parts affected, and repeated every three or four days till a cure is effected; it seldom requires more than two or three applications; Flour of sulphur one pound, spirits of turpentine one half pint, train oil enough to make it into a thin liquid.

HORN DISTEMPER.

This distemper causes the pith of the horn to be gradually consumed. It is commonly confined to one horn, but is sometimes in both. It is occasioned by poor keeping, by which the blood becomes poor and reduced, and does not circulate properly in the extremities. The animal loses its appetite and becomes sluggish, with a coldness of the horns, and a disposition to lie down.

CURE.—The horn should be bored with a nail gimlet in such a manner as to effect a discharge of the matter which has become purulent. The hollow part should be well cleansed by vinegar in which a portion of salt has been dissolved, to be injected by a syringe; or ginger and black pepper may be injected. After the bowels have been evacuated, give for a laxative, sulphur or Glaubers' salts; after which they should be well kept. If the end of the tail is soft, it should be slit for an inch or two, and pounded garlic inserted, and confined by tying a rag round it.

UDDER ILL.

This disease primarily arises from an imperfect digestion.

CURE.—Give the following drench: Barbadoes aloes half an ounce, common salt four ounces, ginger one drachm, water one quart, laudanum a table-spoonful; after which it should be turned out to short and sweet grass, that she may have sufficient exercise in getting her food. The part of the udder that is swollen should have the bad milk drawn three or four times a day. If the udder is badly swollen, ferment it; if not, rub it often with sweet or neats' foot oil.

SORE TEATS.

Apply the following ointment: Take elder ointment and yellow basilicon ointment of each four ounces, spirits of turpentine one ounce; mix them well together. If in summer, and the flies plague them, add one ounce of aloes in powder, and dissolve it; this will effectually prevent the flies from teasing the animal.

LICE.

These may be killed by dusting common Scotch snuff on the parts where the lice are found; or the following lotion may be applied: Corrosive sublimate two drachms, muriatic acid half an ounce, water one pound.

DRY MURRAIN—AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY.

Pulverize a sufficient quantity of good, clean, common chalk to fill a junk bottle half or one-third full, then fill the remainder with sharp vinegar; shake it well together and give it while it ferments. It will usually operate in about half an hour; if it does not, repeat the dose.

RED WATER.

Take one ounce of bole armoniac, half an ounce of spirits of nitre, two ounces of roche alum; dissolve these in a quart of ale or beer hot. Let it stand until it is blood warm; give this at a dose, and repeat in about twelve hours. This is a sovereign medicine for changing the water, and acts as a purgative. No farmer should be without it.

CURE FOR CATTLE SWELLED WITH GREEN FOOD.

For a full grown beast, give from a bottle a pint of train oil, rub the stomach well at the same time, in order to make it go down, then make the animal walk about until such time as the swelling begins to subside.

SHEEP.

SCAB.

When this disease first makes its appearance, remove the wool from the part affected, and apply a mixture of lard and spirits of turpentine to the place. If this does not prove effectual, separate such sheep as are infected from the rest of the flock, cut off the wool as far as the skin feels hard, wash with soap suds and rub hard with a brush so as to cleanse and break the scab; then make a decoction as follows, and wash the parts affected: Make a decoction of tobacco, to which add one-third by measure of common lye, as much hogs' lard as the ley will dissolve, a small quantity of tar and about one-eighth of the whole quantity of spirits of turpentine; wash three times—once in three days.

Another application.—Tobacco, lime-water and oil of vitriol.

Another.—A decoction of hellebore mixed with vinegar, sulphur and spirits of turpentine.

PINNING AND SCOURING.

Lambs, soon after the birth, are subject to a disorder called pinning. It consists in the excrements being so glutinous as to fix the tail to the vent; which if neglected, will often kill the lamb. The remedy is to wash the parts clean and rub the buttocks and tail with dry clay, which will prevent any farther adhesion. Lambs are also subject to scouring or purging. They should, with the parent ewes, be put in a warm, dry, sheltered place; the ewes should have plenty of nutritious food given them, such as oats, old Indian corn and wheat bread. Care should be taken that they nurse their lambs duly, for it often happens that this complaint is aggravated from a penury of milk; in which case the deficiency should be sup-

plied by cows' milk, which should be boiled before feeding to them.

TICK.

Apply a decoction of tobacco, or a solution of corrosive sublimate.

COLD.

When sheep lie on damp or wet ground, they are subject to colds which are shown by a discharge of mucus matter from the nose and eyes, and sometimes by blindness. The best remedy is warmth, dry litter and good food.

FOOT ROT.

This disease is contagious, but is sometimes produced by other causes; such as feeding on stale grains and bad hay. The only method of curing it is to examine the foot, and pare away every bit of horn under which the disease may be found. When this is done, a saturated solution of blue vitriol will always effect a cure, and is sufficient for the very worst cases. Now change the situation of the sheep and give them a plenty of wholesome food.

HOOSE, COUGH, DISTEMPER.

This disorder in sheep is similar to that in cattle. Take one pint of blood, and give one ounce of Epsom salts in four ounces of thin gruel.

POISON BY EATING LAUREL OR IVY.

Symptoms.—Foaming at the mouth, vomiting green juice and half masticated leaves, which discolors the mouth of the animal.

Cure.—Take a gill of hogs' lard or sweet oil, to which add a pint of milk and mix thoroughly.

SWINE.

MURRAIN OR LEPROSY.

Symptoms.—Short breath, the head ranging unusually low, staggering, discharging matter from the eyes.

Cure.—Boil a large handful of nettles and a few hops in a gallon of water, to which add half a pound of sulphur, a quarter of a pound of anise or dill seed pulverized, two ounces liquorice and a handful of elecampane; give this liquid in milk in six portions, and then give good and wholesome food.

RISING OF THE LIGHTS,

Is occasioned by feeding too freely. The best cure is a mixture of sulphur and castor oil.

MANGE.

This is a cutaneous eruption, caused by filthy styes.

Symptoms.—Rubbing against any hard substance with such violence as to tear away the heads of pustules and produce a disagreeable scab.

Cure.—Wash with a strong soap suds and anoint with the following ointment: Mix one ounce of flour of sulphur, two drachms of fresh pulverized white hellebore, three ounces hogs lard, and one ounce of spirits of nitre, all to be rubbed in one time, which but seldom needs repeating. If it is attended with a cough, give from one half to an ounce of crude antimony finely powdered and mixed with his food for ten or twelve days.

LUNG DISEASES

Are usually attended with a dry, husky cough and wasting of

the flesh, caused by their exposure to the cold and wet.

Remedy.—A dry warm stye with a regular supply of food that is calculated to keep them cool, and allay the irritation attendant on the cough.

ISSUES.

If the issues in the fore-legs of swine become stopped, every attempt to fatten them will be in vain. These, therefore, should be watched, and if found to be stopped, they should be rubbed open with a corn cob.

LIST OF MEDICINES FOR HORSES.

ALTERATIVES.

Cream of tartar and flour of sulphur each half an ounce, levigated antimony two drachms.

No. 2.—Powdered resin, levigated antimony, ethiops mineral, each three drachms, made into a ball with honey.

TONIC ALTERATIVES.

Ginger, gentian, aloes, blue vitriol pulverized, each one drachm, and six drachms of pulverized white oak bark.

No. 2.—White vitriol one drachm, ground pimento two drachms, powdered quassia half an ounce, ale half a pound; mix and give as drink.

ASTRINGENT MEDICINE FOR DIARRHŒA OR SCOURING.

Opium half a drachm, powdered ipecachuana one drachm, boiled starch one pint, powdered chalk two ounces.

No. 2.—Glaubers salts two ounces, Epsom salts one ounce, green vitriol four grains, gruel half a pint. When the scouring has approached at all to dysentery, give the following drink: Castor oil four ounces, Glaubers' salts dissolved two ounces, powdered rhubarb half a drachm, powdered opium half a drachm, and one pint of gruel.

ASTRINGENT WASH FOR CRACKED HEELS, ETC.

Sugar of lead two drachms, white vitriol one drachm, strong infusion of oak bark one pint; mix.

No. 2.—Green vitriol one drachm, infusion of galls half a pint; mix and wash three times a day.

POWDER FOR CRACKS, ETC.

Prepared calamine one ounce, fullers' earth powdered, pipe clay of each three ounces; mix and sprinkle on the moist surface of the sore often.

ASTRINGENT PASTE FOR THRUSH, FOOT ROT, FOUL IN THE FOOT, ETC.

Prepared calamine half an ounce, verdigris half an ounce, white vitriol half a drachm, alum half a drachm, tar three ounces; mix them into a paste.

ASTRINGENT PASTE FOR GREASE.

Prepared calamine two ounces, powdered putty two ounces, charcoal two ounces, yeast sufficient to make a paste.

WASH FOR GREASE.

Corrosive sublimate two drachms, spirit of wine one ounce, rain water ten ounces; put the sublimate and spirit in a mortar and rub

them until dissolved. This often proves effectual, when all other remedies fail.

BLISTER.

Spanish flies two ounces, Venice turpentine two ounces, resin two ounces, hogs' lard two pounds; melt the last three together, and when milk-warm stir in the flies.

BLISTER FOR RINGBONE, SPAVIN, ETC.

Add half a drachm of corrosive sublimate to four ounces of the above.

CLYSTER FOR GRIPES.

Mash two onions, and mix with them two ounces of the oil of turpentine, pepper half an ounce, thin gruel four quarts.

LAXATIVE CLYSTER.

Thin gruel five quarts, Epsom salts seven ounces.

COUGH DRINK.

Lime water half a pint, tar water half a pint, tincture of squills half an ounce.

COUGH POWDERS.

Calomel one scruple, nitre three drachms, powdered squills half a drachm, tartar emetic two drachms, powdered foxglove half a drachm.

URINE DRINK.

Dissolve in a pint of water, nitre six drachms, Glaubers' salts two ounces.

INFLAMMATORY EMBROCATION.

Spirits of wine one ounce, Goulard's extract half an ounce, soft water one quart.

EMBROCATION FOR SPRAINS.

Salt half a pound, sugar of lead a quarter of an ounce, sal ammoniac two ounces, vinegar one and a half pints, water one pint.

EYE WATER.

Sugar of lead one drachm, white vitriol two scruples, rain water one pint.

No. 2.—Corrosive sublimate four grains, alcohol one ounce, lime water one pint.

DRINK FOR FEVER.

Sweet spirits of nitre one ounce, symple oxymel six ounces, tartar emetic three drachms.

LIQUID FOR SOFTENING AND TOUGHENING HOOFS.

Oil of turpentine four ounces, tar four ounces, whale oil eight ounces; to be applied morning and night.

PURGE.

Oil of turpentine one drachm, aloes powdered eight drachms.

LIQUID PURGE.

Epsom eight ounces dissolved, castor oil four ounces, tincture of aloes eight ounces.

SCALDING MIXTURE FOR POLL EVIL.

Corrosive sublimate finely powdered one drachm, yellow basilicon four ounces.

FOOT STOPPINGS.

Horse and cow dung about two pounds each, tar half a pound.

WASH FOR PROUD FLESH, ETC.

Lunar caustic one drachm, water two ounces.

[The numbers attached to this list indicate their relative strength; No. 2 being the strongest.

The proportion for an ox is very little less than for a horse; a cow something less; a calf about one-third of the quantity; a sheep one.fourth as much as a cow.]

ADDITIONAL ORIGINAL RECEIPTS.

YELLOW WATER.

Bleed one and a half pints, then give one quart whisky, half an ounce of coperas, half an ounce of sulphur, half an ounce of assafoetida, half a pound of boxwood inner bark powdered, mixed and reduced one-half by simmering; to which add one grain of quinine, and give as a dose, and repeat once an hour for three times.

BOTTS.

Drench with new milk well sweetened with molasses, then after an interval of fifteen minutes, give a quart of weak ley made from hickory.

HEAVES.

To sixty drops of tartaric acid add four quarts of sweet milk; make a bran mash of this, and give one in twenty-four hours for a week if necessary.

CURE FOR BLACK TONGUE IN HORSES AND CATTLE.

Take of borax and alum an equal quantity, say one ounce of each half an ounce of copperas; mix and pulverize them; make a strong tea of sage, put the whole of the ingredients into it, and sweeten it with honey. When cold, swab the mouth with it every hour or two; after which, oil it with sweet oil.

THE FAMILY PHYSICIAN.

GENERAL REMARKS ON TREATING DISEASES.

If a fever, the first object should be to remove the cause; which is always some obstruction, that is oftener of the perspiration than any other, which is easily ascertained by the dryness of the skin, that should be removed with diaphoretics. Where the bowels are constipated or costive, remove it with cathartics; if flatulent, give carminatives. For diseases of the urinary passages, give diuretics; of the blood, detergents; if gangrene, use antiseptics; if a redundency of urine, astringents and tonics; if gangrene, use antiseptics; cramps, spasms, &c., use antispasmodics; hemorrhages, use styptics; obstructions of the mensis, use emenagogues; for general debility, or weakness, use corroberants and stimulants.

BILIOUS DISEASES.

INTERMITTENT, OR FEVER AND AGUE.

SYMPTOMS.—Yawning and stretching; fits of cold attended with shivering, that end in a convulsive shaking of the whole body; this is immediately succeeded by a hot burning fever. When there is a clear intermission between the paroxysms, it is called intermittent. This disease usually procecds from inhaling the effluvia that arises from stagnant waters and marshy ground, and using as a beverage impure water.

Remedy—*Alopathic*—On the first symptoms of the chill, take from 40 to 50 drops of laudanum, in a little sweetened spirits, and get into a bed and cover up warm. If attended with much inflammation, bleed, and open the bowels with a mild cathartic; dissolve 24 grains quinine in 4 table-spoonfuls of gin, and give a tea-spoonful once in 3 hours. After the fever has entirely subsided, during the cold fit give warm drink, and put bottles of hot water to the soles of the feet; hot whisky punch is excellent for this purpose. The bowels should invariably be thoroughly cleansed previous to commencing with the quinine.

Reformed Botanic Remedy.—Create and maintain a general action through the system. In the commencement, vomit, and purge freely with strong thoroughwort tea, and give a table-spoonful of the following bitters, as often as the stomach will bear it:—To one quart of wine, add 1 table-spoonful of blood root, 2 of wild turnip, 2 tea-spoonfuls of mandrake, and 2 tea-spoonfuls of calamus, pulverized.

BILIOUS, or REMITTENT FEVER.

This fever commences with a sense of cold and shivering, great pain in the head and back, sickness at the stomach, pulse full, tongue white in the commencement, but as the fever increases, it changes to a brown, the bowels costive, and the skin of a yellowish hue, giddiness, difficulty of breathing, and as the disease proceeds, delirium, picking at the bed clothes, jerking of the tendons at the wrist, tongue furred and black, vomiting a dark bilious matter resembling coffee grounds, which, if not checked by the power of medicines, soon ends in death. Cause same as above.

Alopathic Remedy.—Bleed freely, and repeat as often as the pulse indicates that it is required; next cleanse the stomach with an emetic; after it operates, open the bowels with calomel; the lancet and calomel are the two sheet anchors in the beginning; from 10 to 30 grains of calomel, mixed with a portion of jalap, may be given in molasses, and repeated until the bowels are thoroughly evacuated; apply a blister to the head; for a diet, give rice water, lemonade, &c.; see that the bowels are moved at least once

a day by purgatives, during the disease; if, however, the disease still continues to gain, then salivating must be attended to; to effect this, give six grains of calomel, and 3 grains of antimonial powder, every three hours; as soon as the patient begins to spit, from the effects of sore mouth, cease giving the medicine; as soon as there are any signs of putrescency, omit giving mercury internally. It is now necessary to support the patient by giving bark, acids, wine, &c.; keep the room still, and cool; if the stomach is irritable, give salt of tartar 2 drachms, water 6 oz.; after the tartar is dissolved, add by degrees lemon juice till it effervesces; give a table-spoonful once in thirty minutes.

Reformed Practice Remedy.—Bleed in the commencement of the disease. Get the patient into a brisk perspiration, by the use of composition, chamomile, hemlock boughs, thoroughwort, or other diaphoretic medicine; cleanse the stomach by vomiting with bone-set, lobelia, Indian physic, or emetic tartar from 5 to 10 grains; evacuate the bowels with the extract of mandrake, thoroughwort, or bitterwort. Apply a mustard plaster to the back of the neck and roasted onions or wilted burdock leaves to the soles of the feet, and attend to every natural evacuation.

TYPHUS, OR LOW NERVOUS FEVER.

Many of the symptoms of the above, with debility, dejection of mind, heats and chills, loss of appetite, the mind confused, succeeded by difficulty of breathing, pain in the head, the hands tremble, the fingers are in constant motion, frequent weak and sometimes intermitting pulse, the tongue dry and covered with a brown fur, cold, clammy sweats, hiccough.

CAUSE.—Grief, living in poorly ventilated apartments, excessive venereal indulgences, and whatever has a tendency to weaken the system. It is distinguished from putrid fever, by its coming on more mildly and gradually, and by being exempt from the putrid marks mentioned in the former, and being free from vomiting.

Alopathic Remedy.—If costive, give mild laxatives, such as rhubarb. Give wine in such quantities as the stomach will bear, both as drink and in food. The patient must be supported by these

means, or he is liable to die of debility. If insensibility comes on, apply clothes to the head wet in iced vinegar and water; if purging sets in, it must be checked at once. To do this, give the following astringent mixture: chalk mixture four ounces, tincture of kino one drachm, laudanum thirty drops, dose a table-spoonful once in two or three hours, give opium in liberal doses every night during the disease; give sulphate of quinine, two or three grains dissolved in gum arabic tea may be taken four times a day.

Reformed Botanic Treatment.—Proceed the same as in other fevers, and give a tea-spoonful of powdered umbil, steeped in a tea-cupful of water and sweetened, three or four times a day; give a tea-cupful of hemlock tea two or three times a day; and in case the bowels become relaxed, give a tea of the inner bark of white oak, or pills of opium, or cranesbill, and attend to all the natural evacuations.

HECTIC FEVER.

This fever is simply a symptom of some other disease, as consumption.

Symptoms.—Night sweats; bowels at first costive, then the reverse; alternate chills and flushes, a circumscribed spot on the cheeks, a peculiar delicacy of complexion.

Remedy.—Remove the disease that causes it.

JAUNDICE.

Symptoms.—Languor, loss of appetite, a bitter taste in the mouth, the eyes and skin of a yellowish color, vomiting and the stools clayey, and the urine high colored, dull pain under the last rib of the right side, which pressure increases; the pails are hard and full when there is much pain and fever.

Cause.—It arises from many of the same causes as fever, although in this disease there is an obstruction of the biliary ducts, insomuch that the bile, instead of passing into the intestines, is taken up by the absorbents, and with the blood to the surface; this gives the skin a yellow appearance. Intemperance is a very common cause.

Alopathic Treatment.—If the pulse be full and hard, attended with much inflammation, let blood. The patient should then be placed in a warm bath and kept there some time. When removed to bed, a grain of opium should be given once in three or four hours, until the pain is removed. Cloths wrung out of hot decoctions of bitter herbs, should be applied to the seat of the pain. When some degree of ease is obtained, purgatives must be given, and persevered in—calomel and jalap, or Epsom salts.

Reformed Practice Remedy.—Give a sweat with hemlock tea; give freely of a decoction of boneset—give it cold. Attend to all the natural evacuations, and give the jaundice bitters.

COLIC.

Symptoms.—Violent shooting pains that wind round the navel, attended with costiveness and vomiting, &c. It is distinguished from inflammation of the bowels by being relieved by pressure. It commences without fever, but it soon follows, especially when inflammation takes place.

Alopathic Treatment.—In the first place, give a large dose of laudanum in peppermint and water, and apply a mustard plaster below the navel. Give 50, 60 or 70 drops of laudanum at once, as the pain is more or less violent, and repeat the dose in twenty or thirty minutes, if necessary; and if very severe, eighty or ninety drops may be given in a clyster in a gill of gruel. Give the laudanum in increased doses until it does relieve. When relief is obtained, give castor oil by the mouth, and clyster to open the bowels. If this does not succeed, give a tobacco clyster. In all cases of obstinate colic, the fundament should be examined by the finger, and if there are any hard, dry pieces of excrement there, they may be removed either by the finger or the handle of a spoon. Give the following colic pills: Calomel and jalap each ten grains, opium one and a half grains, tartar emetic half a grain, oil of aniseed one drop; make into one pill or more and take at a dose.

Reformed Treatment.—When it proceeds from wind, give a strong decoction of calamus, ginger, peppermint and Cayenne pepper. If it is caused by constriction with costiveness and fixed and

severe pain, in order to prevent inflammation, it is well to bleed and follow the general mode of treatment and colic powders.

CHOLERA MORBUS,

Or purging and vomiting, preceded by a pain in the stomach and bowels, quick and weak pulse, heat and thirst, and cold sweats, which sometimes terminate in death.

Alopathic Treatment.—Give large draughts of chamomile tea, chicken tea, and give injections of chicken tea; apply draughts and bottles of hot water to the feet, and apply flannels wrung out of hot spirits to the bowels and stomach. If the symptoms are such as to become alarming, give a pill of six or eight grains of opium at a dose for a man. If this cannot be retained on the stomach, then give eighty or ninety drops of laudanum in a table-spoonful of thin starch by clyster, and repeat as often as is required. If this fail, apply a blister to the stomach. When the violence subsides, give castor oil to carry off the remaining bilious matter. The patient should use vegetable tonic bitters for some time after recovery.

Reformed Practice Remedy.—Give large and repeated doses of chicken broth, beef tea, barley or rice water, or gruel. Either of them may be given in clysters also; after which, give of the anodyne carminative drops, or the astringent mixture for cholera morbus.

CHRONIC DISEASES.

CONSUMPTION.

Symptoms.—The first symptoms are a light fever, a quick and small pulse, a dry burning in the palms of the hands, the fever will increase with the least exercise, pain in the breast, fixed pain in the side, pain in the head, dizziness, sickness and fainting turns, loss of appetite, expectoration of a frothy matter, which at last becomes yellow and solid, the emaciation and pain increase, the pit of the stomach appears drawn in, the cough which was at first dry and

short now becomes violent, hectic fever, night sweats, looseness of the bowels.

Alopathic Remedy.—In a confirmed state of consumption, nothing that art has hitherto been able to do can afford any solid hope of a radical cure. When once the disease is firmly seated on the lungs, all that is possible to do is to administer palliatives, and thus smooth the passage to the tomb. The patient should take gentle exercise daily, and avoid everything that is exciting. A complete suit of flannel should be worn next to the skin.

Reformed Botanic Remedy.—In the first place, produce as general an action through the system as possible, and then maintain it. Give the emetic pills and repeat the emetic if required, keep the surface moist by frequent bathing with saleratus water, rub the whole body well once in twenty-four hours with diluted alcohol and cayenne, use the flesh brush freely, twice a day take a tea-spoonful of the following powder, and if it relax the bowels too much, reduce the dose; if not enough, take more; apply the anodyne sanative plaster as near the seat of pain as possible, and change the plaster once in forty-eight hours. Make a constant drink of blood-wort or agrimony tea, every night take from a quarter to half a table-spoonful of the anodyne carminative drops; if very much debilitated, take golden seal, or columbo, or balm of gilead, and tar syrup; to assist the expectoration, take what blood-root pulverized will lay on a half dime as often as the stomach will bear; drink often of tea made as follows: equal parts of hyssop, skunk cabbage, and colts foot sweetened; take wild turnip boiled in milk, daily; cherry balsam should be taken three or four times a day, from one to two tea-spoonfuls at a time; moderate exercise should be taken daily; flesh of young animals, and birds and oysters may be eaten. If this course is properly and strictly attended to, no curable case need be despaired of.

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.

Symptoms.—Is simply one of long standing, it is accompanied with fever, and reports itself at every change of weather; it usually makes its attacks on the shoulders and hips, attended with stiffness and a dull heavy pain.

Alopathic Treatment.—Purge with senna and salts every other day, and rub the parts well with volatile liniment, and use Cayenne pepper and mustard freely with your food, and if very severe and obstinate, apply a large blister.

Reformed Botanic Remedy.—Use the rheumatic drops, and apply the anodyne sanative plaster; or make a poultice of roasted scoke root, to which add a little laudanum, and apply it, and take a dose of the sudorific pills each night.

DROPSY.

Symptoms.—A collection of water in some part of the body. In the most common dropsy, the legs swell, and when pressed with the finger, the pit remains for sometime, the urine becomes diminished the thirst increases, the breathing short, and the skin dry.

Alopathic Treatment.—Give from an ounce to an ounce and a half of cream of tartar, dissolved in water, daily; or half an ounce of cream of tartar with one and a half grains of gamboge, may be given every other day; or six grains of calomel with one and a half of gamboge, may be given three times a week.

Reformed Botanic Treatment.—Bathe the whole surface with vinegar and spirits; be sure and use the flesh brush frequently. If dropsy of the bowels, take one of the diuretic pills every hour, and continue it for eighteen or twenty hours; they will commence to move in three or four hours both by stool and urine; if this does not remove it entirely, omit the pills and take the tonic syrup for four or five days, then take the pills as before, and take of the tincture for dropsy.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

MEASLES.

Symptoms.—Alternate heats and chills, dry cough and hoarseness, a running at the nose and drowsiness. On the fourth day, eruptions like flea bites arise, first on the face and then over the body.

Alopathic Treatment.—Confine the patient to low diet, and let him be kept in bed and covered up as warm as is agreeable to his feelings; the room should be cool. If there is great pain in the head, bleeding may be resorted to, and if there is great pain and oppression at the breast, apply a blister; move the bowels with salts. If the eruption should suddenly disappear by taking cold, place the patient in a warm bath, and give warm wine, &c., internally, and apply mustard plasters to the feet and ankles.

Reformed Botanic Treatment.—If the disease is mild, give a dose of any mild cathartic, and a tea of red clover blows, or saffron flowers; but if violent, and attended with high fever and difficulty of breathing, bleed and apply the anodyne sanative plaster to the breast, and take the sudorific powders. If the eruption strikes in, steep in cider the dung of sheep that are fed on clover, and keep them warm, and there is no danger.

MUMPS.

Symptoms.—The first indication of mumps is a slight fever, which usually subsides upon the appearance of a swelling under the jaws, sometimes on one side and sometimes on both.

Treatment.—Keep the head and neck warm, and move the bowels with salts. If they are violent, apply a poultice of arse-smart to the throat, and treat them similar to measles.

PUTRID SORE THROAT.

Symptoms.—A sense of giddiness and shivering, which is soon

followed by great heat, and in a few hours the pain in the head becomes acute, the throat sore, the neck stiff, &c. On examining the throat and mouth, the uvula and tonsils appear swelled, and of a deep red color, which is soon followed by white or ash-colored spots, which soon ulcerate; a scarlet eruption makes its appearance on the third or fourth day, first on the face and neck, which soon extends over the whole body, a brown fur covers the tongue, in bad cases the inside of the mouth and throat become black, and are covered with foul spreading ulcers. It is distinguished from measles by the absence of cough, sneezing, &c.

Alopathic Treatment.—Refrain from bleeding in this disease totally, and from giving strong or powerful purgatives; the bowels should be kept open by mild laxatives and clysters; if there should be obstruction near the close of the complaint, give a few grains of calomel and rhubarb. Cold water dashed over the body should never be omitted, and as soon as the patient is dried and in bed, half a pint of strong mulled wine should be given; to prevent the putrescency and support the strength, give bark in cold infusion or in substance, with ten or twelve drops of muriatic acid and eight or nine drops of laudanum frequently; the Cayenne mixture should be taken, gargle the throat with vinegar and water, looseness of the bowels should be stopped at once; the diet should consist of arrow root, jelly, gruel, &c.; the drink should be wine whey, wine and water, &c.; increasing the quantity of wine according to the age and strength or weakness of the patient. Let the nurse, and others that have to visit or stay in the room, take a spoonful of cayenne mixture from time to time as a preventive.

Reformed Botanic Treatment.—When first attacked, give a lobelia emetic, then follow with sulphur and saffron flowers freely, use the astringent gargle, give a tea made of dandelion roots and tops, and the bark of sassafras roots; give ginger tea and milk toddy.

WHOOPING COUGH.

Symptoms.—Well known.

Alopathic Treatment.—Give light emetics of cream of tartar oc-

casionally, give a warm bath daily, dissolve a scruple of salt of tartar in a pint of water, add ten grains of cochineal finely powdered, and sweeten with sugar; give an infant one-fourth of a table-spoonful four times a day; two or three years old, half a spoonful, and four years and upward, a spoonful. The diet should be light, and all fat and oily substances should be avoided.

Reformed Botanic Treatment.—Give the tincture of lobelia sufficient to nauseate, use the warm bath daily, give an emetic of lobelia if necessary, and give the antispasmodic tincture.

SMALL-POX.

Symptoms.—Fever, drowsiness, distress at the pit of the stomach, which is increased by pressing on it with the hand, and sickness at the stomach; on the third day, an eruption resembling flea-bites appears on the face, breast and head, which gradually spreads over the entire body; on the fifth day, little round watery vesicles surmount each pimple; the pustules are perfectly formed on the ninth day, and the fever declines; on the fifth day, the pustules assume a dark yellow, and the feet and hands begin to swell on the eleventh day; the secondary fever now makes its appearance, the pustules break and the scab forms.

Treatment.—Place the patient in an airy, cool room, cover him but lightly with bed clothes, give a dose of salts every other day and thirty drops every night; let the diet be arrow-root, oat-meal gruel, &c.; for drink, give water and lemonade. If the eruption strikes in from any cause, let him be put into a warm bath, and give a little warm wine toddy or whey, and apply blisters to the feet. If attended with excessive vomiting, give thirty drops of laudanum, with chicken broth prepared without seasoning.

ITCH.

Symptoms.—An eruption of small pimples between the fingers, on the wrists, and over the whole body, which are attended with a very disagreeable itching.

Treatment.—Take sulphur internally and apply itch ointment.

DISEASES ARISING FROM DEBILITY.

DYSPEPSY.

Symptoms.—Nausea at the stomach, heart-burn, palpitation of the heart, sour stomach, costiveness, weakness, pain in the head, distress after eating.

Causes.—Intemperance in eating or drinking, sedentary habits, want of exercise, diseased liver.

Alopathic Treatment.—By all means abstain from everything that has a tendency to produce indigestion; light animal food that is easy of digestion and nourishing, should comprise the diet; country air, and exercise on horseback is invaluable. Flannel should be worn next to the skin, and exposure to wet and cold be avoided. Take one ounce of powdered bark and one ounce of quassia, and put them into a quart of water and simmer them near the fire, in a close vessel, down to a pint, and take a wine glass full three times a day, and eleven drops of elixir of vitriol, three times a day for months; take sufficient of the root of rhubarb to keep the bowels regular; use the cold bath daily, dissolve four grains of quinine in eight tea-spoonfuls of spirits, and take one tea-spoonful once in eight hours, daily; avoid all spirituous liquors and strong beer.

Reformed Botanic Treatment.—Cleanse the stomach with the vegetable bilious pills, take the tonic syrup four times a day, and make a syrup of columbo, black alder, bitter-sweet and sassafras, and take three or four times a day, and a plenty of exercise daily.

FLUOR ALBUS or WHITES,

Is a flux of thin matter of a white color. Sometimes it is a greenish or yellow.

Cause.—Frequent miscarriages, immoderate flow of the menses, sedentary habits.

The diet should be light and nourishing, a moderate use of port wine, moderate exercise, and frequent bathing of the parts, and in-

ject with a syringe a portion of the following mixture three or four times a day: take one drachm of white vitriol, ten grains of sugar of lead, two drachms of water; mix the whole with one pint of distilled water; or take one drachm of powdered alum, to be put into a pint of the decoction of oak bark, and inject with it.

Reformed Botanic Treatment.—Take the tonic syrup three or four times a day, use the astringent injections, and wear an anodyne sanative plaster on the small of the back; let the food be light and nourishing, take moderate and frequent exercise in the open air, and use the cold bath daily.

HYSTERICS.

This complaint assumes different shapes, but generally commences with a universal languor and coldness of the extremities, and is often owing to a lax tender habit, fluor albus, obstructed menses, &c. It is often attended with a difficulty of breathing and palpitation of the heart, and a sense of something like a ball ascending in the throat producing a fear of being suffocated, convulsive motions, alternate laughing and crying, and a variety of disagreeable sensations.

Alopathic Treatment.—Put the feet and legs in warm water; when they proceed from a suppression of the menses, these evacuations must be encouraged to return; give red wine, light but nutritious food, abstain from tea and other relaxing fluids; let the patient take a tea-spoonful of the following spirit during the fit and occasionally afterwards: *Hysteric Spirits.*—Proof spirit one pint, sal ammoniac two ounces, assafœtida six drachms, potash three ounces; mix and draw off by distillation one pint, with a slow fire. Take four at noon and at seven in the evening, of the following hysteric pills, and wash them down with half a glass of port wine: Compound pills of galbanum two drachms, rust of iron four scruples, syrup of ginger as much as is sufficient to form a mass; divide into forty pills. If the stomach is affected by cramp, give the following opiate draught once in six hours, and apply bottles of hot water to the feet: Cinnamon water one ounce, spirits of caraway half an ounce, sulphuric ether half a drachm, tincture of castor half a drachm.

Reformed Botanic Treatment.—Take of the anti-spasmodic tincture, after this give the tonic syrup, and of the carminative drops, apply an anodyne sanative plaster to the stomach, and mustard draughts to the feet; exercise moderately, and keep the mind as quiet as possible.

PALPITATION OF THE HEART.

The symptoms are familiar to all.

When it arises from a diseased condition of the heart, it is beyond the power of art to remedy it. Violent exercise should be avoided, diet light, and keep the mind as quiet as possible. But when it is caused from debility, the only remedy is to restore the strength of the general system, and thus remove the cause.

Take the anti-spasmodic tincture and tonic syrup, and drink half a pint three times a day of tea made of equal parts of heart's-ease and black alder.

HYPOCHONDRIA.

The symptoms are low spirits, languor, a want of activity and resolution respecting any undertaking, melancholy, &c.

Treatment.—A constant but moderate exercise, take sufficient cream of tartar or magnesia daily to move the bowels gently, take a tea spoonful of Cayenne pepper and the same of valerian alternately, once in six hours, and take the tonic syrup three times per day.

FLATULENCY, OR WIND IN THE STOMACH.

Take of bayberries six drachms, socotrine aloes two scruples, iron filings two scruples, oil of turpentine two drachms, Cayenne six drachms, and simple syrup enough to form an electuary; or take one-third of a tea-spoonful of calamus, one-third do. of ginger-root, one-third of angelica or dill seed, and steep them in a tea-cupful of hot water.

ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN.

RING-WORM.

Symptom.—A circular eruption that itches when rubbed.

Take one ounce of water, and put rather more blue vitriol in it than it will dissolve; touch the eruption several times during the day, or use the sovereign ointment.

DUE WORM.

The due worm first appears a small pimple on the skin, and spreads something similar to a ring-worm; it festers and discharges a thin, watery matter, and continues to spread in different parts of the body, if it is not arrested by proper medicines.

Treatment.—Make a free use of saffron flowers or sarsaparilla tea, and anoint with the due worm ointment.

SCALD HEAD.

Symptoms are, inflammation of the skin of the head, which terminates in a scabby eruption that extends over the whole head.

Cause.—Putting on the hat or cap, using the same comb, or sleeping with one who has it.

Treatment.—Shave the head, wash it well with Castile soap and warm water, and cover it thickly with powdered charcoal, the bowels must be kept open with cream of tartar and magnesia; or, the tar ointment may be applied to the head; use the warm bath, or the sovereign ointment, or a plaster of white pine turpentine and copperas.

ITCH.

Symptoms.—An eruption of small pimples between the fingers, on the rists, and over the whole body, which form matter, and are attended with an intolerable itching. Use the Itch Ointment.

SALT RHEUM.

Symptoms.—It makes its appearance in large blotches discharging a fluid, most commonly about the hands.

For an internal medicine take the compound decoction of Sarsaparilla; and anoint the parts with Sovereign Ointment.

EXTERNAL INFLATION.

ERYSIPELAS, or ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE.

Symptoms.—When mild, it is principally confined to the skin, which becomes inflamed in some parts, attended with heat and pain and the parts more or less swollen. If the face is attacked, it spreads over the scalp, and the eyelids often become so swollen as to prevent the patient from seeing; and when extensive, there is a fever, attended with drowsiness. After a longer or shorter period, the eruption terminates in small watery vesicles, or in scales; at this period, the fever abates sometimes, at others great drowsiness or delirium comes on, which increases it, and the patient sinks to the grave.

Alopathic Treatment.—The disease is of two kinds. While one is chiefly confined to the skin, the other affects the whole system. If the fever is inflammatory, it will be proper to bleed, otherwise it will not. If the patient is robust, great pain in the head and other marks of fullness and inflammation are present. Bleeding, purging with salts, and cooling drinks should be used, and Dover's powders and boneset tea, to produce perspiration, and the apartment should be kept cool. If, on the contrary, the fever is a typhus, and unattended with inflammation, and the patient is of a debilitated and nervous habit, never bleed, but give opium, wine, bark, elixir of vitriol, and decoction of snake root, as in typhus, to guard against mortification, which sometimes ensues. Bathe the parts with laudanum, or dust them with wheat flour. If abscesses form,

open them, that they may discharge the matter. When it is the inflammatory kind, the diet should be light, but if the typhus form, the diet should be more generous, with a moderate form of wine lemonade, made from the fresh fruit if possible.

Reformed Botanic.—When slight, give a decoction of sweet elder, or the bark and flowers of peach tree, or cream of tartar, sufficient to keep the bowels open. But when violent, and attended with fever and inflammation, bleed and bathe the feet, and apply a poultice of flour, mustard and vinegar, and attend to all of the natural evacuations, and give a decoction of saffron flowers and swamp sassafras, and the detergent syrup. For an external application, use burnt flour, or an ointment made of mutton marrow and sweet elder blows or the inner bark, and make a constant use of a decoction of hemlock and sumach.

INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM.

Symptoms.—Pain, swelling and inflammation in some of the joints, and sometimes shifting from one to another; all the symptoms of fever; bowels generally costive, and urine high colored.

Alopathic Treatment.—Bleed, and purge with senna and salts; produce a perspiration with Dover's powders, and diet low. If the pain continues severe, and the blood taken appears yellow, continue the bleeding from time to time, until the inflammation sabsides. Keep up an active purging with salts and senna. When the disease has subsided, if the patient is very weak, wrap him up warm, and give wine and nourishing food.

Reformed Botanic Treatment.—Bleed and sweat freely; thoroughly evacuate the bowels, with the fever pills; give one of sudorific pills once in 4 hours; give from 1 to 4 tea-spoonsful of rheumatic drops 3 or 4 times a day, or take $\frac{1}{4}$ of a lb of broken brimstone, add 2 quarts of boiling water, shake it well several times, in 24 hours turn off the liquor into a bottle, and give a wine-glassful 3 or 4 times a day; if very severe, give $\frac{1}{4}$ of a tea-spoonful of sudorific powders once in 2 or 3 hours.

BURNS AND SCALDS.

Apply tar water, or sweet oil, or volatile liniment; or cover the whole surface thick with wheat flour. But, as a sovereign remedy, proceed as follows: Take a quart of new milk and put into it a piece of alum one-half as big as a hen's egg, (let the alum be pulverized,) and heat until it forms a curd, then apply the curd to the whole surface and keep it wet with the whey, and renew it every 30 minutes; it allays the pain in a few minutes. After the pain is extracted, heal it with the anodyne sanative plaster.

BILES.

Symptoms.—A hard, inflamed and painful tumor.

Treatment.—Attend to the natural evacuations; give a wine-glassful of detergent syrup, or a tea-spoonful of sulphur three times a day; and hasten the suppuration by applying a poultice of warm bread and milk or milk and flax-seed; when to a head, open it and apply the common yellow salve.

WHITLOW, or FELON.

Symptoms.—An inflamed tumor at the end of the finger. There are three kinds. The first is situated around the nail, under the skin; the second in the cellular membrane—the swelling and pain is much greater than the above; the third lies under the sheath or covering of the tendons of the fingers, and is more painful and dangerous than either of the others.

Treatment.—The first, open the little abscess with a needle and let out the matter, which prevent from forming by bathing with camphorated spirits; disperse the second by purging and blistering; if you cannot allay the inflammation by these means, make an early and free incision in the middle of the last joint of the finger down the bone, with a keen penknife; after permitting the blood to run a few minutes, treat it as a common cut; and pursue the same course with the third. They may also be cured by seasonably applying a mixture of quick lime and strong soft soap. A constant application of the same will cure a white swelling, if applied in season.

HEMORRHAGES.

CUTS.

If large, should be closed together, either by a stitch or stitching plaster, but first stop the bleeding, and wash away the dirt with a sponge and warm water; a soft compress of old linen may be laid over the whole, after which dress it with the common salve.

BLEEDING AT THE NOSE.

Keep the patient erect or sitting with the head thrown a little back, take off the cravat, unbutton the shirt collar, and expose him freely to the cold air; apply ice or cold vinegar and water to his testicles and the back of his neck, and use, as a snuff, powdered colt's tail or fireweed, or the common puff ball, and, if necessary, make a small plug of flesh of sole leather and stuff it up the nostril.

DYSENTERY, OR BLOODY FLUX.

SYMPTOMS.—Fever, frequent small stools, accompanied by griping, bearing down pains, the discharge consisting of pure blood or blood and matter, sometimes resembling threads of flesh; a constant desire to go to stool; vomiting.

Alopathic Treatment.—It will be proper in most cases to bleed at the beginning of attack. Give repeated doses of castor oil with clysters of the same, and blisters on the belly should never be omitted. If there is much vomiting at the beginning, the stomach and bowels should be cleansed by barley or rice water, taken by the mouth and in clysters; when this is effected, give 1 or 2 grains of opium; if this is rejected, give 80 or 90 drops of laudanum in a table-spoonful of chicken broth, or starch, by clysters. The stomach may be bathed with a mixture of camphor and laudanum, and the irritation reduced by the same means as cholera morbus. The

diet should consist of gum arabic dissolved in milk, arrow root jelly, rice water, &c., and give clysters of these things several times a day. As it approaches near the termination of the complaint, astringents become necessary. Give occasional doses of castor oil to obviate costiveness. If in this stage of the disease there should still continue a constant desire to go to stool, place a couple of grains of opium just within the fundament. The astringent that should be given now is, chalk mixture 4 oz., tincture of kino 1 drachm, common water 2 oz., laudanum ½ a drachm; give a table-spoonful once in two hours.

Reformed Botanic Treatment.—At the commencement of this disease, it may be arrested by giving 1 or 2 portions of the vegetable bilious pills; after they have operated, give the expectorant pills; then give cranes bill or a decoction of white oak bark. If the disease progresses, give the anodyne sudorific, and of the carminative drops, and make a constant use of arse-smart tea.

FLOODING, OR IMMODERATE FLOW OF THE MENSES

Are usually occasioned by weak vessels, thin blood, and plethoric habits, generally in delicate women, who make an immoderate use of tea, and other enervating liquids. It also arises from abortions and from too hard labor.

Treatment.—Astringent fomentations may often be very proper. Cloths dipped in decoctions of oak bark, and a little brandy, and astringent injections may be used where the flowing is profuse. Take of decoction of bark 1 pint, alum in powder 3 drachms, mix and use; take proper exercise, a light but moderate diet, and use port wine moderately.

Botanic Treatment.—Warm the extremities and use the astringent, and, if necessary, use cold applications on the bowels, and if attended with much pain, make a free use of mother-wort tea, and wear an anodyne sanative plaster on the small of the back.

BLEEDING AT THE LUNGS.

SYMPTOMS.—Blood of a bright red color, often frothy, brought up by coughing.

Treatment.—Give a table-spoonful of common salt. If the pulse, is full, bleed. Mix 2 grains of sugar of lead with ½ a grain of opium, and give it every 3 or 4 hours; and in very severe cases, 5 or 6 grains with 2 of opium should be taken at once. The most perfect rest should be insisted on, and the diet should be cold rice water.

Reformed Botanic Treatment.—Give cranes bill, hemlock, white oak bark, both in cold decoction and powder. Give the astringent powder, from a tea to a table-spoonful, once an hour or oftener, if necessary.

BLEEDING PILES.

Symptoms.—Pain in the fundament when going to stool, and small tumors project beyond its verge. They are of two kinds—blind and bleeding. They are external and internal.

Treatment.—Give a table-spoonful of salts twice a day, and a table-spoonful of columbo once a day; inject a solution of alum or a decoction of the inner bark of red oak.

Reformed Botanic Treatment.—Give mild cathartics, which should be followed by astringents; and use the flowing ointments:

Lard Ointment.—Put some lard into a pewter platter and rub it with a ball of lead, until the lard becomes the color of the lead, then put the meat of some pumpkin seeds into it and fry it slowly until they will crisp, then rub it on the pewter until thoroughly mixed, and rub it on once or twice a day.

INFLAMMATORY DISEASES.

INFLUENZA.

Symptoms.—Stoppage of the nose, dull pain in the head, attended with fever, and sore throat.

Treatment.—Bleed, purge, diet low, drink freely of cold water or lemonade, and apply an anodyne sanative plaster on the forehead and on the throat.

PLEURISY.

Symptoms.—A sharp pain in the side, inability to lie on the affected side. pulse hard and quick, and the tongue white.

Alopathic Treatment.—Take from 10 to 14 oz. of blood, put a large blister on the side, and give a large dose of salts; repeat the bleeding as often as the pulse indicates it to be necessary, and if there is no expectoration, apply another blister close to the other one, and give freely of a warm decoction of hemlock, and diet low.

Reformed Botanic Treatment.—Sweat freely and often, move the bowels daily with fever pills; give a dose of the expectorant pills once in six hours; apply a mustard plaster to the upper part of the back, and an anodyne sanative plaster to the side.

INFLAMMATION OF THE LIVER.

Symptoms.—A dull pain in the right side below the rib, which is more sensible on pressure; an inability to lie on the left side; pain in the right shoulder; complexion sallow, &c.

Alopathic Treatment.—Bleed according to the age and strength of the patient; apply a blister to the side, and keep it open by dressing with the savin ointment; move the bowels with epsom salts. If the sympoms do not abate in a few days, give a pill of one grain of calomel every five hours, until the gums become a little sore, when the pills must be discontinued until the mouth gets well, then proceed as before. If an abscess points outwards, apply a bread and milk poultice to the tumor; omit the mercury, and use wine and bark and a generous diet. As soon as the matter is to be felt within it, open it, at its lowest projection, with the point of a lancet, and let out its contents slowly, and do not close the wound till this is completely effected.

Reformed Botanic Treatment.—Give of the detergent syrup 4 times a day; give a dose of the vegetable bilious pills every night, beginning with 6, then 4, then 2, then 4, then 6, then 8, then 6, and so on; give the jaundice bitters 3 or 4 times a day. In all cases of inflammation, it is necessary to open the pores at the surface, cleanse the stomach and bowels, and produce and maintain a general action through the system. Pleurisy root may be given freely in form of tea in all cases of inflammation.

SPASMODIC DISEASES.

ASTHMA.

Symptoms.—Tightness across the breast, frequent short breathing attended with a wheezing, increased by exertion and when in bed. It comes on in fits and in paroxysms.

Treatment.—Take a sufficient quantity of the leaves, stem and pods of Indian tobacco, put them into a bottle and fill it up with brandy or spirits, give a tea-spoonful every half hour; take the dried roots of thorn apple and skunk cabbage, and powder and smoke it, or take the asthmatic tincture.

CROUP.

Symptoms.—Is most prevalent with children and is attended with a difficulty of breathing, and a shrill croaking cough, restlessness and great thirst, and comes on imperceptibly and suddenly.

Alopathic Treatment.—Administer a brisk emetic of ipecac, and repeat in two hours; give oxymel of squills in the intermediate time; give a warm bath often; put a blister between the shoulder blades; calomel, in two grain doses, every two hours; above eight years, the calomel may be increased to six, eight or ten grains; let them hold a small quantity of a strong decoction of snake or seneca root in the mouth, and swallow it slowly; keep the patient nearly upright in bed to guard against suffocation. Sneezing may be excited by introducing strong snuff up the nostrils by means of a camel-hair pencil.

Reformed Botanic Treatment.—Give an emetic of lobelia, or Indian physic, or of ipecac, and the juice of roasted onions sweetened with honey, to be given freely; spread a plaster of hog's lard and sprinkle Scotch snuff over it, and apply to the throat and stomach; repeat the whole process as often as required. This course proves a sovereign remedy.

CONVULSIONS, OR FITS.

SYMPTOMS.—Sometimes falling without sense or motion; profound sleep; face livid or flushed; eyes wide open or half closed, and immovable; breathing low, irregular and laboring, as in apoplexy. In epilepsy, the patient falls to the ground in a convulsion, the eyes are distorted and turned up, hands clenched, foaming at the mouth, convulsions, which end in a deep sleep.

Treatment.—If the pulse is full, and the face flushed, and symptoms of great determination of blood to the head, let blood, unbutton the shirt collar, take off the cravat, and place the patient in bed, with the head and shoulders a little elevated; give all the air possible; apply a blister to the back of the neck, and mustard plasters to the feet, and sathe the legs, from the ankles to the knees, in horse raddish leaves previously soaked in boiling water, apply them hot; give active purges, and assist them with clysters; and give of the anti-spasmodic tincture.

CRAMPS IN THE STOMACH.

SYMPTOMS.—Violent spasmodic pain in the stomach, which is so severe as nearly to occasion fainting.

Treatment.—Put the patient in bed, and give 40 or 50 drops of laudanum in a tea-spoonful of ether, and put bottles of hot water to the stomach, and repeat the laudanum and ether, if the distress does not subside, or give doses of the anti-spasmodic tincture.

LOCKED JAW.

SYMPTOMS.—Stiffness in the back of the neck, which is at first painful, and at last impossible to turn the head, difficult in swallowing, pain in the breast which shoots to the back, the lower jaw stiffens and gradually closes.

Old School Treatment.—If the disease arise from a wounded nerve, or from an injury done to the tendinous parts, by any pointed instrument, enlarge the wound with a lance or penknife, and pour laudanum or turpentine into it; from a hearty man, take 20 or 30 oz. of blood, then give 2 or 3 grains of opium, and repeat it

every two hours, and increase the dose according to the effect it has upon the patient, regardless of the quantity that has been given; purge with castor oil and senna; if the patient cannot swallow, then the same must be administered by clyster; give a wine-glassful of Madeira wine every hour; give the warm bath often. Give the tobacco clyster in extreme cases only.

Reformed Botanic Treatment.—Make an incision as above, and turn into it the tincture of lobelia; apply a poultice of arse smart and whisky, hot, and change it as often as it becomes cool; apply the same to the face and jaws; use the warm bath; give from 40 to 60 drops of anti-spasmodic tincture every ten or fifteen minutes until it affords relief.

Symptoms.—A tumor is surrounded by enlarged veins, and the skin is sometimes discolored and puckered, the whole is heavy and ultimately breaks into a malignant ulcer or sore, with uneven, ragged or raised edges, that curl over like the leaves of a flower; white across it from the centre to the circumference; acute and darting pains; when it has once extended its deadly influence to the vital parts, it is to be dreaded next to death

Treatment.—Take the blows of red clover and extract the juice, by steeping and pressing, then boil it away to the consistancy of molasses, then take the juice of sheep sorrel dried away on pewter, and thoroughly incorporate them, and make a constant application of it to the cancer, at the same time take it internally. Or take a lump of light dough and old hog's lard, of equal size, well mixed; change the plaster once in 24 hours. When the core runs out, apply the anodyne sanative plaster until the cure is completed. Make a constant drink of agrimony or sarsaparilla tea.

SCOFULA, or KING'S EVIL.

Symptoms.—Hard and indolent swelling of the glands of the neck, which, when ripe, instead of matter, discharge a whitish curd. It generally occurs in persons of a fair complexion, blue eyes, and delicate make. In bad cases, the joints swell, with great pain; the

limbs waste; the ligaments and bones are destroyed, and hectic fever relieves the patient from misery. The only permanent cures that I have ever known effected, have been by the following.

Treatment.—Take the bark of the root of the bitter sweet dandelion, tops and roots, burdock roots, sumach bark of the root, yellowdock roots, tag-elder tags and bark, sassafras bark of the root, sarsaparilla roots; agrimony leaves, blows and seeds; white pine, inner bark; winter green, the whole plant; in equal parts; put them all into a vessel, and let them first simmer for 24 hours, then strain off the liquor and stand it away; fill up the vessel again with water, after pounding the roots to a pumice; now boil them for six hours, press and strain off the liquor, put the two liquors into a clean vessel, and boil them to the consistency of thin molasses; now add pure strained honey, and a little spirits to prevent fomentation, and take a table-spoonful once in two or three hours. If the throat is inflamed, gargle with a strong decoction of oak bark, or nut gall, and wear a plaster around the neck and throat constantly, of anodyne sanative plaster. If taken in season, this will prove a sovereign remedy.

WENS.

Treatment.—Same as Cancer.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

GONORRHŒA, OR CLAPP,

Is an inflammation of the mucus membrane lining the urethral in males, and the vagina in females. There is a discharge of mucus, first white, which afterwards becomes a yellow or greenish tinge. A scalding pain attending the discharge of urine. Involuntary and painful erection of the parts.

Treatment.—For the first symptoms, or inflammation of the

parts, take 2 oz. of the balsam of copœvia, 1 oz. of sweet spirits of nitre, 1 oz. of gum arabic dissolved in 4 oz. boiling water, and ½ oz. of laudanum; put the whole into an 8 oz. bottle, fill it with water, and shake it well previous to using; and take one tea-spoonful three times a day; take ½ a tea-spoonful three times a day of powdered mandrake, or one in the morning and one in the evening, of the venereal pills, until it has the desired effect; drench the inside and scour the outside of the guilty member with castile soap suds, after which, inject with the following: 30 grains of white vitriol, and 35 grains sugar of lead, and ½ oz. laudanum, to 1 pint of rain water.

CHORDEE,

Or a painful erection of the part; occurs mostly in the night. Take 30 or 40 drops of laudanum at night, and the next day take a dose of salts. If the inflammation increases, let blood, and take small potions of spirits of nitre and gum arabic.

GLEET.

Consists in a discharge of a thin mucus fluid, subsequent to the inflammatory symptoms.

Treatment.—In addition to the above take of tonic syrup.

SEMINAL WEAKNESS,

Is an involuntary discharge of semen, sometimes attended with pleasure. This sometimes proceeds from self pollution, straining, the imprudent use of diuretics, &c. Nothing has a tendency to debilitate with such rapidity as this kind of gleet. As a remedy use the tonic syrup, and the cold bath daily, and a generous diet, and abstain from sexual indulgence.

CHANCRES, OBSTRUCTION OF URINE, &c.

In addition to the pills, &c., take constantly a tea-spoonful of sassafras, sarsaparilla and white pine.

SYPHILIS, OR POX,

Is the venerial family seated, and is distinguished by chancres and buboes, or warts, about the genitals, succeeded by ulcers in the throat, a destruction of the nose and the palate, blotches on various parts of the body, with pains in the chin bones and shoulders, the voice is lost, the hair falls off, the system is filled with abhorred poison, and, unless arrested, soon proves an entire mass of the most disgusting corruption.

Treatment.—Take 2 of the blue pills every day, or the same of the venereal pills, and take a tea-spoonful of powdered mandrake twice a day. If there are buboes, apply the anodyne sanative plaster, or apply a poultice of arse-smart, rye flour and vinegar, likewise, to the testicles, if swelled; if open ulcers, wash with castile soap suds, and dress them with mercurial ointment. Diet light, abstain wholly from spirituous liquors; hard fatigue and all kinds of exposure must be avoided.

HEAD-ACH

Arises from different causes. It is only a symptom of some disease, such as indigestion, foul stomach, tight cravats or collars, a rushing of blood into the head.

Treatment.—The most common cause is a foul stomach, for this administer an emetic, and in 24 hours give a purgative. If the pulse is full and a violent beating of the artery in the temples, bleed and apply cloths wet in cold water to it. Remove whatever cause it proceeds from.

SPRAINS.

Plunge the parts sprained into very cold water, and hold it in as long as you can bear it, and repeat it for some time; then rub it well with camphorated spirits. If the sprain has happened to a joint, and it remains weak, pour cold water on it several times a day, from the spout of a tea-kettle held at some distance from it.

CONCUSSION OF THE BRAIN.

Symptoms.—Breathing slow, great drowsiness, stupidity.

Treatment.—Wet cloths in cold vinegar and water and apply to the head; when the stupor is gone, let blood, and give a dose of salts. He should be kept in bed, upon low diet, and the room be kept entirely still.

DIRECTIONS FOR BLEEDING.

Tie a bandage around the arm at least two inches above the elbow; feel for the pulse at the wrist; if it is stopped, it is too tight, and must be slackened. Select the most prominent vein, and feel if an artery lies near it; if you feel one so near as to be in danger of wounding it, select another. Set your lancet (a spring one,) bend the arm in the position it is to be kept in during the flowing of the blood. Now place the cutting edge of the lancet on the vein, while you depress the handle just as much as you wish the cut to be deep, by touching the spring on the side with your thumb. The work is done. Take off the bandage, press the cut together, place a little lint compress on it, and bind up the whole with a bandage passing round in the form of a figure eight.

WORMS.

Symptoms.—Itching at the nose, and sometimes at the fundament, disagreeable breath, grinding of the teeth and starting during sleep, hardness of the belly, emaciation, colic, and frequently convulsions.

Treatment.—There are three kinds of worms, requiring a variation in the treatment, according to the kind of worms to be destroyed.

THE ROUND WORM

Inhabits the small intestines, and sometimes rambles into the stomach. It varies in length from three to eight or twelve inches. The following tincture proves an almost universal remedy: *Tincture of Aloes*—Socotrine aloes one ounce, liquorice two ounces, dill seed half an ounce, gin or old whisky one pint. Let it stand in a bottle for eight days, shaking it often; then strain and bottle it. Dose for

an adult is two table-spoonfuls; for a child, from half to a whole tea-spoonful every morning, with half the quantity of a strong decoction of Carolina pink root. If this tincture fail to remove them, the pink root may be taken in decoction, or in powder, sixty or eighty grains at a dose, and follow it after three or four days with ten or fifteen grains of calomel. When all these means fail, pound a few tobacco leaves with vinegar and apply it to the belly, and it will in ninety cases out of a hundred, produce the desired effect.

THE WHITE THREAD WORM

Resembles a small piece of white thread, and usually takes up its residence near the fundament, where it produces a contraction of the parts, and an unbearable itching. Clysters of lime water frequently destroy whole nests of them, and afford instant relief. If preferred, give the tincture of aloes.

THE TAPE WORM

Inhabits the whole length of the internal canal, and often bids successful defiance to all efforts to expel him. The best prescription that we have ever tried, is to let the patient fast for twelve or eighteen hours, and then give a large dose of spirits of turpentine in new milk well sweetened with molasses. Continue the fast for six hours more, and then give a large dose of castor oil. See list of medicines.

GRAVEL.

Symptoms.—A fixed pain in the loins, numbness of the thigh, retraction of the testicles, urine small in quantity, voided with pain, sometimes bloody; when the gravel passes from the kidney into the bladder, the pain is often so acute as to occasion fainting, &c.

Treatment.—Spirits of turpentine taken on a lump of sugar often acts like a charm in soothing the pain; it should be taken once in thirty or forty minutes. If the irritation of the stomach is very great, the effervescing draught should be taken with twenty or thirty drops of laudanum. An infusion of carrots is good. A celandine decoction, dandelion, juniper, queen of the meadow, rushes, winter-green, gooseberry and black currant roots, milk-weed roots, clevers or goose-grass in decoction or in gin, onions in gin, arse-smart in

decoction, and parsley, and sweet spirits of nitre, either alone or all combined, will effect a cure, if persevered in. Take one of the diuretic pills once in two hours.

DIABETES, OR AN IMMODERATE FLOW OF URINE.

SYMPTOMS.—Frequent discharges of large quantities of urine; skin dry, bowels costive, appetite voracious, weakness, and gradual emaciation of the whole body.

TREATMENT.—The principal remedy for this disease consists in confining the patient to a diet composed exclusively of animal food, and apply the anodyne sanative plaster over the kidneys. Take of the following powder three times a day: Peruvian bark 20 grains; uva ursi 20 grains, opium half a grain, with a little lime water; keep the bowels open with the root of rhubarb, and wear flannels; or diet as above, wear the plaster, do., and give the tonic syrup, and the following decoction of sumach, bark of the root, hemlock bark or twigs, rose willow equal parts, and a small portion of gum kino; to be taken, a wine-glassful three times a day; keep the bowels open as above.

DISEASES, &c. INCIDENT TO INFANTS.

YELLOW GUM.

The yellow gum is known by a yellow tinge of the skin, with a great inclination to sleep. Give a tea-spoonful of castor oil to clear the intestines, and a little weak saffron tea, or a tea made of red clover blows, or chamomile tea; after which, give three or four grains of rhubarb.

VOMITING.

When the food is ejected in an unaltered state, it is a pretty good symptom of over-feeding; but when the vomiting is bilious, or

when the food is partly digested, the food should be changed, and the bowels opened with the tincture of rhubarb, from half to a whole tea-spoonful at a time; or a tea-spoonful of pure sweet oil once an hour until the bowels are sufficiently evacuated, and the vomiting stopped. If attended with much griping pain, add to the oil or rhubarb a few drops of paregoric.

HICKUPS.

These usually proceed from acidity in the stomach, and may be remedied by giving eight grains of prepared chalk with two of rhubarb given in a little gruel. If very severe, rub the stomach with a little soap liniment.

GRIPING AND FLATULENCY.

These are known by continual crying and restlessness, and drawing up of the legs. When accompanied with diarrhœa and green stools, give a few grains of magnesia and rhubarb; if sour belchings continue still, give a tea-spoonful every fifteen minutes of a weak solution of tartar emetic, or tincture of lobelia, until the child vomits. After this, if the purging continues, give a little more magnesia and rhubarb, and occasionally a little chalk mixture.

NETTLE-RASH or RED-GUM, &c.

All that is required to be done, is to keep the bowels open with magnesia or rhubarb, and not to expose the child to the cold, which might drive the eruption in, and thus produce inflammation.

FALLING DOWN OF THE FUNDAMENT.

This occurs frequently to children who cry much. It is also produced from straining on going to stool, or who have had a diarrhœa In case the gut be swelled or inflamed, foment with a decoction of oak bark, and bathe frequently with cold water; replace the protruding parts with the finger, and support it by a bandage, and give tonics.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE PULSE

The pulse is simply the beating of an artery. At each contraction of the heart, a portion of blood is forced into the arteries, which expand or swell to let it pass, and then immediately resume their former size, and then await a second stroke of the same organ, when a fresh column of blood is pushed through them, and a similar action is produced. This swelling and contraction of the arteries constitutes the pulse; consequently it is found in every part of the body where those vessels run near enough to the surface to be felt. The strength and velocity of the pulse vary much in different persons, even in a state of perfect health. It is more rapid in children than in adults. In old persons, it becomes more feeble and slow, owing to the decreased energy of the heart.

A full, strong and tense pulse, is when the artery swells boldly under the finger, and more or less resists its pressure. If in addition to this, the pulsation be very rapid, it is termed quick, full and strong; if the contrary, a hard, corded pulse is when the artery feels like a tightened string of a violin, resisting the pressure of the finger. The soft and intermitting pulse is easily known by its name. In extreme debility, on the approach of death, and in some particular diseases, the artery vibrates under the finger like a thread.

There are two kinds of blood-vessels—arteries and veins. The arteries carry the blood from the heart to the extremities of the body, where they are connected with the veins which bring it back again. An artery beats; a vein does not.

FAMILY DISPENSATORY.

PILLS.

Laxative Pills.—Take of powder of cinnamon ten grains, socotrine aloes in fine powder and castile soap, each one drachm; beat them together in a stone or iron mortar, adding one or two drops of syrup of molasses; divide into thirty-two pills. Dose for an adult, from two to four.

Pills of Aloes and Fetida.—Take socotorine aloes and assafœtida and soap of each equal parts: pill with gum Arabic. These pills are good in indigestion, attended with costiveness and wind in the stomach and bowels.

Purging Pills.—Take rhubarb one ounce, cream of tartar three ounces; grind together, and take a tea-spoonful in molasses occasionally, to prevent costiveness.

Colic Pills.—Take cinnamon, cloves, mace, myrrh, saffron, castile soap, each one drachm, socotrine aloes one ounce, essence of peppermint sufficient to moisten it; make common-sized pills, and take them till they operate.

Aperient Pills.—Take of the blue pill twenty grains, compound extract of colocynth half a drachm; mix and divide into twelve pills. Take one or two for a dose every second or third night.

Tonic and Astringent Pills.—Take of gum kino and extract of Peruvian bark each one drachm, molasses sufficient to form a mass; to be divided into thirty-six pills, and three to be taken in the forenoon and three in the afternoon, in fluor albus.

Compound Colocynth Pills.—Take of pith of colocynth cut small six drachms, hepatic aloes one and a half ounces, scammony half an ounce, cardamon seeds husked and bruised one drachm, castile soap softened with warm water so as to have a gelatinous consistence, three drachms, warm water one pint; digest the colo-

cynth in the water, in a covered vessel, with a moderate heat for four days; express and filter the liquor, and add the aloes and scammony separately, reduced to powder; then evaporate the mixture to a proper consistence for making pills, having added towards the end of evaporation the soap jelly and powdered seeds, and mix all the ingredients thoroughly together. These pills are a warm and stomachic laxative. They act like a charm in costiveness. People of sedentery lives should never be without them; and upon the whole, they are one of the most useful articles in the medica materia.

Compound Aloetetic Pills.—Take of hepatic aloes one ounce, ginger root in powder one drachm, castile soap half an ounce, essence of peppermint half a drachm; powder the aloes with the ginger, then add the soap and the essence so as to form an intimate mixture. This is an excellent purge for costive habits. A dose is from five to ten grains.

Compound Assafœtida Pills.—Take of assafœtida, galbanum and myrrh, each one ounce, rectified oil of amber one drachm; beat them into a mass with simple syrup.

These pills are anti-hysteric and emenagogue, and are well calculated for that purpose. Dose, a scruple or more every night, or oftener if necessary.

Compound Rhubarb Pills.—Take of rhubarb in powder one ounce, socotrine aloes six drachms, myrrh half an ounce, volatile oil of peppermint half a drachm; make them into a mass with sufficient quantity of orange peel syrup. These pills are moderately warming and strengthening to the stomach.

Plummers' Pills.—Take of calomel one drachm, sulphate of antimony one drachm, gum guaiacum two drachms; mix these thoroughly with mucilage and divide into sixty pills. Take two pills at night. These pills are alterative, diaphoretic, purgative and beneficial in cutaneous eruptions.

Expectorant Pills.—Take of dried root of squills, in fine powder, one scruple, gum ammoniac, lesser cardamon seed in powder, extract of liquorice, each 1 drachm; form them into a mass with

simple syrup; take from 10 grains to 1 scruple, three times a day.

Tar Pills.—Take of tar 1 drachm, elecampane in powder a sufficient quantity to form a mass, to be divided into 60 pills; take 2 to 4 for a dose, for coughs, colds, and other diseases of the lungs.

Sudorific Pills.—Opium 1 oz., ipecacuanha 1 oz., pleurisy or white root 1 oz., camphor gum half an oz., all to be powdered and made into a mass, with the mucilage of gum arabic, and made into common sized pills. One pill may be given every four hours. They ease pain, create a moderate perspiration, &c.; good where opiates and sudorifics are necessary.

Bilious Pills.—Aloes and gamboge 1 oz. each, salts of nitre half an oz.; form a mass with gum arabic mucilage; dose from 2 to 4 pills.

Blue Pills.—Purified quick silver, and the conserve of red roses, or honey, each 1 oz.; starch 2 oz.; rub the quicksilver with the conserve or honey in a glass or marble mortar, till the globules disappear, adding now and then a little mucilage of gum arabic; then add the starch and beat the whole into a mass, with a little water if necessary. To be divided into two hundred and forty pills. Dose, one pill night and morning. For venereal complaints, &c.

Emetic Pills.—Indian hemp the roots, ipecacuanha, lobelia, pulverized, equal parts, or of each one ounce; emetic tartar half an ounce; to be formed into a mass with the syrup of ginger. One common-sized pill may be given once in thirty minutes until they operate.

Diuretic Pills.—Gamboge one ounce, salts of tartar half an ounce, salts of nitre half an ounce; to be formed into a mass with the extract of high queen of the meadow roots, and made into common-sized pills. Give one pill once in two hours in case of an obstruction of the urine, gravel, stone or dropsy.

Expectorant Pills.—Take of blood-root, mandrake and Indian hemp, each one ounce, lobelia the seeds and leaves a quarter of an ounce, wild turnip one ounce, all powdered fine, opium half an ounce, liquorice ball half an ounce; all to be formed into a mass

with the mucilage of flax seed, or slippery elm and honey; make into common-sized pills, and give one once in six hours. For coughs, colds, consumptions, &c.

Vegetable Emetic Pills.—Take of Indian hemp roots, Indian physic or American ipecacuanha two ounces, lobelia and blood-root each one ounce; boil to an extract, harden it for pills with ipecacuanha and gamboge, equal portions. To be taken once in half an hour until it operates.

Vegetable Bilious Pills.—Mandrake eight ounces, blood root four ounces, lobelia the seeds and leaves four ounces, gamboge eight ounces, all to be powdered fine, oil of peppermint a quarter of an ounce, and as much molasses as will form a mass. Make into common sized pills and give from two to six pills.

Anti-Venereal Pills.—Mandrake roots two ounces, blue cohush one ounce, calomel one ounce, opium half an ounce; to be formed into a mass with the mucilage of gum arabic. Dose, one pill twice a day. Good in every stage of the venereal. In hectic fevers give one or two, but not to be continued.

Sovereign Anti-Fever Pills.—Take of the root of Indian physic or American ipecac two pounds, thoroughwort two pounds, butternut bark half a pound, white walnut inner bark half a pound, Indian hemp half a pound; to be put into a vessel and filled with soft water, and steeped (but not boiled,) for twenty-four hours. Then turn off the liquor, strain it and set it aside; pound the same roots and herbs to a pumice, fill the vessel again with soft water and boil it for six hours, then press and strain off the liquor; put the two liquors together and boil them down to a thick extract with a slow fire; be careful not to burn. Let it stand in an open shallow dish until it dries sufficient to pill. Pill in powdered rhubarb. Give from three to six for a dose, once in six hours, until the bowels and stomach are thoroughly evacuated. If the symptoms of fever and inflammation commence with violence, give a strong decoction of Indian physic warm, every fifteen minutes, a tea-cupful at a time, until it vomits sufficiently, and follow it with the pills, and the fever will be completely vanquished.

POWDERS.

Sweating or Dovers Powders.—Ipecac in powder, opium dry, of each half an ounce, sulphate of potash four ounces; grind them to a fine powder and thoroughly mix them. Dose, from five to twenty grains as the stomach will bear them; lessen the dose if it threatens to puke. This is an excellent sweating remedy in fevers, rheumatisms and dropsy, and in colds and suppressed respiration.

Aloetic Powder with Iron.—Socotrine aloes powdered one and a half ounces, myrrh powdered two ounces, extract of gentian and sulphate each in powder, one ounce; mix them. This is an aloetic and chalybeate conjoined. It is a useful medicine, and is particularly employed in cases of obstructed menstruation.

Aromatic Powders.—Take of cinnamon, cardamon, ginger and cloves equal parts; powder them fine, and bottle tight. Good in flatulency, debility, &c.

Astringent Powders.—Take of gum kino and alum equal parts; powder and mix. Dose, a quarter of a tea-spoonful once in two or three hours. In case of flooding, diabetes, bloody urine, &c.

Another.—Cranes bill, birth root, skunk cabbage, columbo, equal parts. Powder and mix. Give one tea-spoonful three times a day, in case of debility, fluor albus.

Cathartic Powders.—Mandrake root pulverized, and blue vitriol each two ounces, blood root one ounce; all to be mixed. Give half a tea-spoonful two or three times a day. They remove costiveness and correct the stomach and bowels. Good in fever and ague, chronic inflammation of the liver, consumption, &c.

Stimulating Cathartic Powder.—Add to the last one ounce, or columbo one ounce, cayenne a quarter of an ounce. Give three-fourths of a tea-spoonful as the above.

Cough Powder.—Elecampane the root, liquorice root, blood root, cranes-bill root, wild turnip, each four ounces; powder and mix. Take what will lay on a half-dime three or four times a day, in honey or molasses.

Cough Powder.—Take four spoonfuls of skunk cabbage, two of

hoarhound, one of wild turnip, one of lobelia, one of cayenne, one of bayberry, one of bitter-root, one of nervine or umbil; powder and mix. Give half a tea-spoonful of the powder in molasses once in ten or twelve hours.

Nerve Powder.—Take equal parts of umbil or nervine, and motherwort and pulverize them together. Give one tea-spoonful in hot water sweetened, as often as required.

Colic Powders—Pleurisy or white root two table-spoonfuls, cayenne one tea-spoonful; powdered and mixed; to be steeped in half a pint of water. Sweeten and take the whole for a dose, and repeat it according to circumstances.

Emetic Powders.—Lobelia the leaves and seeds, Indian hemp the roots, each two ounces, blood root half an ounce, anise seed or master-wort, all to be pulverized. Give one tea-spoonful of the powder in a tea-cupful of warm water sweetened or gruel, and repeat every fifteen minutes until it operates.

Expectorant Powders.—Cranes-bill root two ounces, blood root one ounce, lobelia half an ounce, wild turnip one ounce; powder and mix. To be given in small nauseating doses.

Sudorific Powders.—Take pleurisy root and wild turnip each two ounces, blood root one ounce; powder and mix. Give half a tea-spoonful once an hour, in fevers, after the stomach is well cleansed.

Anodyne Sudorific Powders.—Take of blood root one ounce, wild turnip two ounces, opium a sixteenth part of an ounce, camphor gum a quarter of an ounce; powder and mix. Give a quarter of a tea-spoonful once in two hours. They ease pain and create a moderate perspiration. Good in fevers, dysentery, &c.

Steel Powders.—Heat a bar of steel nearly melting hot. Rub it with a roll of brimstone over water; powder the balls, and add to it equal parts of ginger and loaf sugar. Give one tea-spoonful twice a day. It strengthens the stomach, regulates the menstrual discharges, or removes obstructions of the same. Good when combined with other strengthening medicines for dyspepsy or worms in children.

SYRUPS.

Simple Syrup.—Take of double-refined sugar fifteen ounces, water eight ounces. Let the sugar be dissolved by a gentle heat, boiled sufficient to form a syrup.

Syrup of Ginger.—Take of the best ginger three ounces, boiling water four pounds, double-refined sugar seven and a half pounds; steep the ginger in the water, in a close vessel, for twenty-four hours, then to the strained liquor add the best sugar, so as to make a syrup. This is an agreeable and moderately aromatic syrup, impregnated with the flavor and the virtues of the ginger.

Syrup of Lemons.—Take of the juice of lemons suffered to stand till the sediments fall, then strain off the liquor, and to three parts of the liquor add five parts of double-refined sugar; dissolve the sugar in the juice till it forms a syrup. In the same way are prepared syrup of mulberry juice, raspberry, black currant juices. All these are pleasant, cooling syrups, quenching thirst, and may be used in gargles for sore mouth.

Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla.—Take of sarsaparilla root, cut and bruised, six ounces, the bark of sassafras root, the shavings of guaiacum wood, liquorice root, each one ounce, the bark of mezereon root three drachms. Put the whole into a vessel with soft water, digest with a gentle heat for six hours, then bruise and strain thin; boil, and when boiled about three-fourths away, add the mezereon root, and with a gentle fire reduce it to a syrup. Good in purifying the blood, good in scorbutic and scrofulous cases, and in cutaneous eruptions. Obstinate swellings and tumors frequently give way to it.

Syrup of Sarsaparilla.—Take sarsaparilla root and put in a vessel with soft water, and steep for twenty-four hours; take out the root and bruise it and put fresh water to it, and boil for six hours, then press and strain, put the two liquors together and boil to a syrup. A little previous to taking it off, add a little of senna decoction and sugar.

Syrup of Rhubarb.—Take of bruised rhubarb two ounces, boil-

ing water one pint; macerate for twenty-four hours, strain and add two parts of sugar to one of rhubarb, then boil to form a syrup. A beautiful laxative.

Tonic Syrup.—Balm of gilead the buds, black cherry bark, black alder the bark or berries or both, columbo root, box wood bark or blossoms, unicorn root, whitewood bark of the root; to be made as the sarsaparilla, omitting the senna, and taken as the stomach will bear. It strengthens the whole system.

Detergent Syrup.—Burdock root, dandelion tops and root, bitter sweet bark of the root, sumach bark of the root, tag alder bark and tags, sassafras bark of the root, agrimony the whole plant, sarsaparilla root, white pine inner bark, equal parts, and one-half part of elecampane; to be made as above, and boiled to the consistency of thin molasses; then to every quart of syrup, add, a few minutes previous to taking it off, one gill of molasses. Dose as the stomach will bear it, from a table-spoonful to a half wine-glassful, three times a day. It cleanses and purifies the blood from all humors, and creates a free circulation.

Tar Syrup.—Take one gill of tar, one pint of wheat bran, half a pound of loaf sugar, and two quarts of water. Stir them well together, and let it stand thirty-eight hours; then strain off and add one quart of lime water. Dose, a wine-glassful three times a day. This has proved a sovereign remedy in coughs, consumption, bronchitis, &c.

TINCTURES.

Tincture of Bark.—Take of Peruvian bark in powder two ounces, orange peel dried half an ounce, Virginia snake-root bruised three drachms, saffron one drachm, proof spirits (rum) two pounds; steep fourteen days and strain. Taken as a bitter. A tea-spoonful in a glass of wine before eating. Useful in low fevers.

Tincture of Guaiac.—Take of gum guaiac one pound, alcohol two and a half pounds; steep for seven days, and strain. A pow-

erful sweating remedy in rheumatism and old gouty affections. Dose, a tea-spoonful in spirits.

Tincture of Cayenne.—Cayenne one ounce, diluted alcohol one quart; digest for ten days and strain.

Compound Tincture of Senna.—Take of senna leaves two ounces, jalap root one ounce, coriander seeds half an ounce, proof spirits two and a half pints; digest seven days, and add to the strained liquor four ounces of sugar-candy. This tincture is a useful carminative and cathartic, and removes flatulent and colic complaints where the common cordials have but little effect. Dose from one to two ounces.

Tincture of Rhubarb.—Take of rhubarb three ounces, cardamon seeds bruised half an ounce, diluted alcohol two and a half pints. Digest for ten days and strain.

Compound Tincture of Rhubarb.—Take of rhubarb two ounces, liquorice root bruised half an ounce, powdered ginger, saffron, each two drachms, diluted alcohol one quart; digest ten days and strain. Dose, half an ounce, a good aperient, or one ounce in a violent diarrhœa.

Tincture of Opium or Laudanum.—Take of opium powdered one ounce, diluted alcohol one pint; digest ten days and strain.

Anti-spasmodic Tincture.—Take the leaves of stramonium and lobelia of each two ounces, valerian or white snake root one ounce, pleurisy or white root two ounces, master-wort, angelica or anise one ounce, castor one ounce, opium one ounce; all powdered and put into an earthen vessel, with two quarts of alcohol, and half a pint of the juice of roasted onions; add a quarter of an ounce of Cayenne, keep in sand heat for thirty-eight hours, then press and strain, let it settle clear and bottle. Dose, from thirty to forty drops, and in some cases sixty drops. It may be given in hot water and sweetened, or on sugar. In case of cramps and spasms the dose may be repeated every ten or fifteen minutes until it gives relief; or in whooping cough from ten to thirty drops once in half an hour until it nauseates or vomits; or in croup to be taken the same way; in case of asthma from forty to sixty drops, to be repeated until it

gives relief; so in case of lock-jaw. Those that are subject to cramps and convulsive fits, may take thirty drops a day, and increase the dose one drop every day. It is a sovereign remedy in all spasmodic diseases.

Asthmatic Tincture.—Take half a pound of quicklime, slack it by turning two quarts of hot water; while it is slacking, stir in one pint of tar; stir them well together and let them stand and settle. Take half a pound of wild turnip, half a pound of milk-weed roots fresh, a small handful of lobelia; bruise them and add to them two quarts of wine; keep in sand heat twenty-four hours, then press and strain, and add to it the lime-water, and bottle for use. Dose, a wine-glass three times a day. Good in asthma, coughs, consumption, hysterics, cramps, spasms, &c.

Tincture for Dropsy.—Take Indian hemp roots, sumach bark of the root, white oak bark, currant twigs, peach twigs, elder the roots, horse radish roots, of each a double-handful, mustard seed a tea-cupful, and the same of old rusty iron, cider sufficient to cover the whole. Dose, a wine-glassful three times a day. Diet, ginger tea and crackers.

DROPS.

Rheumatic Drops.—One table-spoonful of pulverized mandrake root, one of cohush black, and a large handful of pipsissaway, or princes' pine, and one quart of wine in a bottle. Dose, from one to four tea-spoonfuls three or four times a day. Good in chronic rheumatism, gout, &c.

Carminative Drops.—Angelica or master-wort roots four ounces, valerian or white snake root two ounces, calamus half an ounce, dill or anise seed and fennel seed one ounce, catnep blows and mother-wort a large handful of each, pleurisy root four ounces; all to be put into an earthen vessel with two quarts of whisky; keep it steeping slow twenty-eight hours; then press and strain the liquid, and add to it one ounce of laudanum, and half a pound of loaf sugar;

let it settle and bottle. Dose for children, from ten to sixty drops, according to their age; for an adult, from one to five tea-spoonfuls, in a tea-cupful of warm tea. It may be repeated once in four or five hours. It creates a moderate perspiration, and eases pain, and produces refreshing sleep, removes flatulency and wind colic, is good in hysterics and nervous affections, female debility, and quiets restless children, &c.

Cholera Drops.—To one quart of alcohol add two ounces of oil of hemlock, one ounce of gum guaiacum powdered, one and a half ounces of gum myrrh, three table-spoonfuls of powdered Cayenne, one table-spoonful of spirits of turpentine and two grains of camphor gum. I have cured several cases of cholera in the last stages with this alone. I have never known it to fail in a single instance. Dose, from ten to sixty drops in hot water sweetened, and bathe freely with it at the same time, and repeat every fifteen or twenty minutes until cured. It is also extremely good for rheumatic pains, pain in the head, stomach or elsewhere. Bathe the parts every night and morning, and take from five to thirty drops internally at the same time.

Cough Drops.—Take of saffron flowers one ounce, blood root half an ounce, liquorice root one ounce, elecampane one ounce, wild turnip one ounce, the bark of sumach roots two ounces; all to be put into three pints of whisky; keep it warm for forty eight hours. then press and strain, let it settle, and add to it one tea-cupful of the juice of roasted onions, and one quart of lime-water, one pint of tar water, and one pint of molasses, and bottle it for use. Dose, from one-fourth to a wine-glassful three or four times a day. Good in cough, consumption, bronchitis, &c.

Cough Drops, 2*d.*—Sweet oil, 1 pt.; raw flax seed oil, ½ pt.; molasses, ½ pt.; spts. turpentine, 1 oz.; balsam fir, 1 oz.; liquorice ball, ½ oz.; simmer them all until they are well mixed. Dose from 10 to 60 drops twice or thrice a day, for colds, coughs, consumption, &c.

Cough Drops, 3*d.*—Oil anise, oil almond, balsam fir, tincture of balsam tolu, each ½ a drachm; wine, ½ pt. Dose from 20 to 30 drops, three or four times a day.

Cough Drops, 4th.—Take four drachms of paregoric, elixir; 2 drachms sulphuric ether; 2 drachms tincture tolu; mix, and take from 50 to 70 drops, night and morning, or whenever the cough is troublesome, in a little milk-warm water.

Cough Drops, 5th.—Mix together four drachms squills syrup, 4 do. of elixir of paregoric, 4 do. of syrup of poppies. Dose, sixty drops in a little warm tea.

MIXTURES.

Anti-Dysenteric Mixture.—Take good vinegar, and as much salt as it will dissolve; add one tea-spoonful of it to four of hot water and take it hot, and repeat it once in two hours until it operates. It is a sovereign remedy in dysentery.

No. 2.—Take rhubarb two ounces, cardamon seed half an ounce, ginger half an ounce, brandy one quart. Dose, a table-spoonful three or four times a day.

Aperient Mixture.—Root ginger, saffron flowers, each 1 oz.; bark of white ash roots, one handful; sweet plantain tops and roots, a double handful; vervain tops and roots, a double handful; all to be broken to a coarse powder. These may be made into a tea, or boiled to a syrup, or tinctured in two quarts of spirits, and taken as the stomach will bear. It opens the system; is very good in obstructions of the menses, in rheumatism; and proves effectual in driving diseases to the surface, such as measles, erysipelas, or any humor of the blood, &c.

Astringent Mixture.—For cholera morbus, burnt cork, a table-spoonful; loaf sugar, three spoonfuls; one nutmeg powdered; cranes-bill, a spoonful; and brandy sufficient to make it of the consistency of molasses. Take a tea-spoonful, as often as required for cholera morbus, dysentery, diarrhœa, &c.

BITTERS.

Jaundice Bitters.—Take of the bark of the roots of box wood, white wood, black cherry, and prickly ash, each one handful; horse-radish roots, and mustard seeds, each two oz.; a handful of hops; put them into one gallon of cider; dose, a wine-glassful three times a day.

Female Bitters.—Take cranes-bill, 4 oz.; comfrey, 4 oz.; birth root, 4 oz.; motherwort roots, 4 oz.; white wood bark of the roots, 4 oz.; orange peel, 1 oz.; cinnamon, ½ oz.; pound them to a coarse powder; put them into three qts. of wine; sweeten with loaf sugar. Good in all cases of female debility, fluor albus, immoderate flow of the menses, &c.

Ague Bitters.—Take one table-spoonful of blood root, two table-spoonfuls of wild turnip and two tea-spoonfuls of mandrake; pulverize them and put them into one quart of wine. Dose, a table-spoonful as often as the stomach will bear it.

India Cholagogue Bitters.—Take one gill of the dust of hops, put it into a pint of brandy, digest ten days and strain; add to it half an ounce of the essence of winter-green. This is the far-famed India Cholagogue. Dose, one tea spoonful or a table-spoonful half an hour before eating and at bed-time. A sovereign remedy for fever and ague, and all kinds of bilious complaints.

OINTMENTS.

Simple Ointment.—Take sweet oil five ounces, white wax two ounces; melt them together. This is used for softening the skin, and healing chaps and excoriations.

Golden Ointment.—Take of purified quick-silver one ounce, nitric acid eleven drops, lard six ounces, olive oil four ounces; dissolve the quicksilver in the acid, then mix the hot solution with the oil and lard melted together. This is an excellent ointment for

sore eyes, scald head, and most sorts of ulcers. When first used, it should be mixed with an equal quantity of simple ointment.

Yellow Basilicon Ointment.—Take of yellow wax four ounces, white resin four ounces, frankincense four ounces; mix and melt over a slow fire, then add one pound of hogs' lard; strain the ointment while warm. This ointment is the best dressing for all healthy ulcers.

Pile Ointment—Take one ounce of golden ointment, and the same quantity of almond oil; mix them carefully in a mortar. Apply this to the part once or twice a day.

Itch Ointment.—Take of powdered white hellebore two drachms, flour of sulphur one ounce, essence of lemon one ounce, hogs' lard two ounces. Make it into an ointment. Smear all the joints for three nights with this, wash it off in the morning with soap-suds. Repeat the smearing three times at the interval of two days, and the most inveterate itch is certain to disappear. Give at the same time a tea-spoonful of sulphur night and morning.

Sovereign Itch Ointment.—Take half an ounce of red precipitate, one ounce of Venice turpentine, and six ounces of hogs' lard; mix them thoroughly. Anoint the hands and wrists and under the joints, and use it in the same way as a preventive when exposed to it.

Due Worm Ointment—Two tea-spoonfuls of the scrapings of the outside of a brass kettle, one of gunpowder, one of sulphur, mutton tallow the bigness of a hen's egg, the yolk of an egg, two spoonfuls of tar, and half a pint of rum; put them together and simmer over a slow fire until the rum is evaporated. Anoint the parts affected until cured.

Nerve Ointment.—Bitter-sweet the bark of the root, mullen flowers, of each a pound, chamomile and worm-wood each eight ounces, fresh; bruise; to these add four quarts of hogs' lard, (possums' oil is better;) simmer them slowly until the roots and herbs are crisped, then add one pint of spirits of turpentine, strain and bottle for use. Good for sprains, bruises, and all hard swellings, tumors, contracted tendons, &c.

Sovereign Ointment for Salt Rheum, &c.—Take of quicksilver one ounce, aqua fortis one ounce; mix them in a mortar till the quicksilver disappears, then mix it well with half a pound of hogs' lard previously melted; anoint with it until cured.

Rupture Ointment.—Take of high mother of thyme, sweet plantain, malice, poplar bark, white oak bark and hemlock bark, equal parts, and simmer them in hogs' lard. Anoint the parts and around the rupture often until a cure is effected.

SALVES.

Common Salve.—Take one pound of bees-wax, one pound of salt butter, one and a half pounds of turpentine, and twelve ounces of balsam of fir; melt and strain and put it up for use.

Green Salve.—Verdigris a lump half as big as a hen's egg; melt it slowly with half a gill of water; when melted, combine this with half a pound of yellow salve by simmering. This is the genuine green salve, good for old ulcers and fever sores. It destroys fungus flesh, &c.

Foots Salve.—Resin and bees-wax of each one and a half pounds, hogs' lard three pounds; simmer the whole together for three hours, and when partly cool, add two ounces of the oil of spike. Good for fever sores, tumors, stiff joints, &c.

Yellow Salve.—Two or three leaves of tobacco to be put into a pint of cider, to be kept milk warm for twenty-four hours; strain or press out the liquor, and add to it resin, bees-wax and lard, six ounces of each; simmer it over a slow fire till the cider is all evaporated. Good for scald head, salt rheum, chapped hands, bruises, burns, and ulcers of all kinds.

Indian Ulcer Salve.—Resin, brown sugar, hard soap and flax-seed oil, to be well mixed over a slow fire. If too soft, put in more resin. For all kinds of ulcers. Applied to the breast or stomach in case of restriction, it gives great relief. If the head is stopped

up by a cold, apply a plaster across the nose. Apply a plaster to the throat for quinsy or sore throat.

PLASTERS.

Anodyne Plaster.—Take of hard opium powdered half an ounce, resin of spruce fir powdered three ounces, lead plaster one pound; melt the plaster and resin together, then add the opium and wax.

Compound Burgundy Pitch Plaster.—Take of Burgundy pitch one pound, labdanum half a pound, yellow resin and yellow wax each two ounces, oil of mace half an ounce; melt the pitch, resin and wax together; then add first the labdanum, and then the oil of mace. This plaster should be worn on the breast in all cases of weakness of the chest, and after a protracted cough.

Adhesive Plaster.—Take of common or litharge plaster five ounces, white resin one ounce; melt them together and spread the liquid compound on strips of linen, with a common table-knife.

Anodyne Sanative Plaster.—Take the bark of sumach roots, arse-smart, hops, spignard, wormwood and blue flag root, of each a double handful; put them all in an earthen vessel with two quarts of sharp vinegar; keep it warm twenty-four hours, then bruise and press them; let them stand and settle, then add two pounds of red lead, one quart of sweet oil; boil them over a slow fire, constantly stirring for five or six hours, or until it will work like wax; a little previous to taking it off, add to it two ounces of laudanum, and a quarter of a pound of Burgundy pitch; as soon as taken off, add two ounces of camphor gum, one ounce of salts of nitre, and one ounce of oil of spike; keep stirring until cool, then put it up in boxes for use. It is a safe and certain remedy in all cases of external inflammation; such as boils, wounds or bruises, hard swelled tumors, old ulcers, fever sores, scrofula or kings' evil, ruptures, ague in the breast, pain in the stomach and all external inflammation.

Apply it as near the part as possible. Good in case of sore throat or quinsy—a good strengthening plaster, and is far preferable to a blister, except in obstinate cases of pleurisy. Spread on thin leather and change when necessary.

Strengthening Plaster.—Take of Castile soap two ounces, Burgundy pitch six ounces, brandy half a pint, camphor gum a quarter of an ounce, opium a quarter of an ounce, spirits of turpentine one spoonful; simmer them down to a plaster, and spread on leather.

Leaden Plaster.—Linseed oil, neats' foot oil, each one pint, resin two ounces, gum myrrh two ounces, bees-wax four ounces, white and red lead each half a pound; simmer it over a slow fire until it changes its color, which will take four or five hours, and when taken off add one ounce of gum camphor. It is a good strengthening plaster, and is a sure cure for all kinds of ulcers, &c.

Sticking or Adhesive Plaster.—Take Burgundy pitch four ounces, bees-wax two ounces; melt them together, add half a pint of sweet oil and half a pound of litharge.

Tonic Absorbent Plaster.—Take four quarts of wheat bran and put into it eight quarts of soft water; let it stand where it will keep milk-warm for twenty-four hours; express the juice from six blood beets, strain the water from the bran, put the juice of the beets into it, add a quarter of a pound of Normandy pitch, (or common resin as a substitute,) and simmer to a plaster, or until the liquor is evaporated. Be careful not to burn.

Hebrew Excelsior Plaster.—Spermaceti tallow three ounces, oil of cedar one ounce, bees-wax four ounces, British oil two ounces, oil of spike one ounce, resin two pounds four ounces; melt the resin and spermaceti together, then add the other ingredients. Work it like wax and make it into rolls. Good for burns, bruises, ulcers, fresh cuts, &c.

LINIMENTS.

Volatile Liniment.—Take spirits of hartshorn one ounce, sweet oil two ounces, add a little camphor. Good for burns, sprains, bruises, rheumatism, pain in the head or face, or elsewhere, as an external remedy.

Camphorated Liniment.—Take of sweet oil two ounces, camphor half an ounce; dissolve the camphor in the oil. Good applied to local pain, to glandular swellings, and to the bowels in tympany.

Liniment of Oil and Lime.—Take of linseed oil and lime water equal parts; mix them. This liniment is extremely useful in burns, and scalds, and is efficacious in preventing inflammation after such accidents.

Sedative Liniment.—Dissolve half a drachm of sugar of lead in two ounces of vinegar, then add one ounce of rum with one pint of water. Linen cloths dipped in this are to be applied to inflamed joints or other inflamed parts.

Opodeldoc.—Take of Castile soap two ounces, camphor one ounce, alcohol one pint; mix the soap with the alcohol and let it stand till the soap (occasionally shaking) is dissolved; then add the camphor and continue shaking the vessel frequently until the whole is dissolved. Useful in sprains, bruises and rheumatic pains and good to disperse swellings, tumors, &c.

LOTIONS.

Lotion for Scorbutic Ulcers.—Mix from one to two drachms of muriatic acid with a pint of water. This lotion is very useful in cleansing and stimulating scorbutic ulcers.

Another.—Make a lotion by dissolving half an ounce of salt-petre in half a pint of vinegar, with which cleanse as above.

Lotion for Cancerous Ulcers.—Mix together an ounce and a

half of the tincture of muriate of iron with eight ounces of water, and apply as a lotion.

Lotion for Leprosy.—Use as a lotion every morning and evening the following: Take of oxymuriate of mercury four grains, pure pyroligneous acid one ounce, water seven ounces; mix.

CORDIALS.

Godfrey's Cordial.—Dissolve half an ounce of opium, one drachm of oil of sassafras, in two ounces spirits of wine; now mix four lbs. of molasses with one gallon of boiling water, and when cold mix both solutions. This cordial is used to soothe the pains of children, &c.

Gout Cordial.—Take of cardamon seeds husked and pounded, caraway seed bruised, each two ounces, the best meadow saffron half an ounce, turkey rhubarb one and a half ounces, gentian root three-quarters of an ounce; mix and put into a quart bottle, fill it with brandy and let it digest for ten days. Dose, a table-spoonful with an equal quantity of water, every third day. Good for gout and spasms in stomach, &c.

VERMIFUGES.

The Male Fern Root powdered.—Take three drachms of the powder, mix with a little gamboge; put this into a cup of sweetened milk, and take as a dose, on going to bed fasting; in two or three hours take a smart purgative.

Wormseed.—Take in the morning fasting. For children from ten grains to half a drachm, finely powdered, in molasses. After the third day, give a dose of castor oil.

Worm Lozenges, No. 1.—Take of saffron half an ounce, boil it

in one gallon of water, and strain it off; add twelve ounces of oil of wormseed, white sugar twenty-eight pounds, mucilage of tragacanth sufficient to form a mass; roll this out so that it will be one-eighth of an inch thick, and of a size that there will be five hundred of them. Dose, from one to six according to age.

Lozenges, No. 2.—Take of calomel seven ounces, jalap three and a half pounds, sugar nine pounds, mucilage of tragacanth sufficient to form a mass, which must be rolled as above and cut into seven thousand lozenges. The dose of No. 2s is from one to four according to age; the No. 1 to be taken at night, the No. 2 the following morning. Avoid cold during the course.

For Tape Worm.—Take and beat up five and a half drachms of oil of turpentine with the yolk of an egg and some sugar and water. Give it to a child having tape-worms. Two doses are sure to expel them.

Another.—Let the patient fast for twelve or eighteen hours. Five or six drachms of rectified oil of turpentine should now be mixed with one pint of new milk well sweetened and given to the patient at one dose; in four hours follow it with a dose of castor oil. The next day repeat if necessary.

Berries of black or spotted alder, blue flag root, two roots to a pint of whisky. Dose a table-spoonful twice a day.

Mandrake root pulverized, one tea-spoonful steeped in half a tea-cupful of water and sweetened. Give a tea-spoonful once in ten minutes.

Tansy seeds powdered. Dose a tea-spoonful.

Worm seed. The seeds may be given one tea-spoonful three or four times a day for three or four days; then give physic.

Alum. A little simmered in molasses is of great service to drive worms from the stomach.

Spirits of turpentine, from five to ten drops, in castor oil or on sugar.

BALSAMS.

Balsam of Honey.—Take of balsam of tolu two ounces, gum storax two drachms, opium two drachms, honey eight ounces; dissolve these in a quart of spirits of wine. This balsam is excellent in allaying the irritation of cough. Dose, from one to two teaspoonfuls in a little tea.

Talington, or Balsam of Life.—Take of gum benzoin four ounces, socotrine aloes one and a half ounces, gum albanum one and a half ounces, gum myrrh one and a half ounces, angelica root two ounces, top of johns-wort two ounces; all to be finely powdered, and put into three pints of rectified spirits of wine in a glass bottle. Keep them moderately warm, and shake them once a day for four weeks, then strain and bottle for use. Dose, from five to fifteen drops according to age, &c., in a little wine. It is a sovereign remedy in consumptive complaints, in female debility in all stages of life.

Cheesman's Arabian Balsam.—Take four ounces of organum oil, one ounce of camphor, one ounce of oil of anise, one ounce spirits turpentine, four pounds fresh butter, one pint of alcohol.

Balsam of Wild Cherry.—Take one pound of dried wild cherries pulverized, put them into eight quarts of water. Steep them for twenty-four hours, press and strain; add to it two ounces balsam tolu, eight ounces of ball liquorice; steep down slowly to two quarts, then add two ounces of oil of anise and one pound of honey, and bottle for use. Dose, from a tea to a table-spoonful three times a day. Good for coughs, colds, consumption, asthma, bleeding at the lungs, bronchitis, &c.

CATAPLASMS.

Linseed Meal Poultice.—Scald a basin by pouring a little hot water into it, then put a small quantity of finely ground linseed meal into the basin; pour a little hot water on it and stir it briskly

until it is well incorporated; add a little more meal and a little more water, continually stirring it.

Bread and Water Poultice.—Put half a pint of hot water into a pint basin, add to this as much of the crumbs of bread as the water will cover, place a plate over the basin and let it remain about ten minutes; stir it well and strain off the water by holding a knife on the top of the basin; do not press the bread as is frequently done; take it out and spread it about one-third of an inch thick on soft linen, and put it upon the part. This is one of the best poultices, especially for a broken surface.

Yeast Poultice.—Take of flour a pound, yeast of beer a pint; mix, and expose the mixture to a gentle heat until it begins to swell, when it is fit for use. This poultice is excellent for stimulating and cleansing foul ulcers.

Poultice for Ulcers.—Take carrots and boil them until they are sufficiently soft to be beaten into a soft pulp, which is to be applied as a cataplasm to ulcers as above.

Another.—Boil any quantity of the bottom leaves of the common sorrel until they are sufficiently soft, then beat them into a soft pulp, which is to be applied as a cataplasm to ulcers as above.

WATERS.

Eye Water, No. 1.—Take of extract of lead ten drops, rose-water six ounces; mix and wash the eyes night and morning.

No. 2.—Take of the extract of lead ten drops, spirit of camphor twenty drops, rose-water half a pint; mix. This eye water is extremely useful in ophthalmia attended with inflammation.

No. 3.—Take of opium ten grains, camphor six grains, boiling water twelve ounces; rub the opium and boiling water with the camphor and strain. This abates the irritation and pain attendant on severe cases of inflammation of the eyes.

No. 4.—Take of white vitriol half a drachm, spirits of camphor one drachm, warm water two ounces, rose water four ounces; dissolve the vitriol in the warm water, and add the spirits of camphor and rose water. This is useful in the chronic state of ophthalmia or weakness of the eyes after inflammation.

No. 5.—Take of pith of sassafras, lobelia leaves, each a small handful, to be put into one quart of soft water; add one gill of the juice of roasted onions, one table-spoonful of honey; mix them well. Put a few drops in the eyes, if inflamed, three or four times a day.

No. 6.—Take twenty grains of white vitriol, twenty of sugar of lead, six of salt, six of opium, six of blood root to one pint of soft water. To be used as above.

No. 7.—Take vinegar one gill, juice of roasted onions one gill, soft water one gill; wash the eyes with it five or six times a day.

Lime Water is made by slacking one pound of quicklime with one gallon of boiling water. Bottle and cork tight for use. A table-spoonful taken three or four times a day. Good to correct acidity of the stomach, &c.

Tar Water is made by pouring one gallon of water on one quart of tar. Stir them well together and let them stand and settle; pour off the clear liquor and let it stand and settle and bottle it for use.

CLYSTERS.

Astringent Clysters.—The decoction of white oak bark or cranes bill and sumach bobs and new milk.

Anodyne Clyster.—Take of laudanum two drachms, decoction of barley or rice eight ounces. To stop diarrhœa and remove spasms, &c.

Stimulating Lavement.—Salt and brown sugar one ounce each, castor oil two ounces, milk and water half a pint. In cases of ob-

stinate costiveness, take a weak decoction of tobacco and sweet milk and molasses. In case of bilious colic, a bladder filled with tobacco smoke thrown up the rectum, gives immediate relief.

Castor Oil.—Take of castor oil two ounces, one egg; mix them well and then add gruel eight ounces, which will operate very mildly, and is efficacious in case of worms.

Purging Clyster—Take manna one ounce, dissolve in ten ounces comp. decoction of chamomile, then add one ounce of sweet oil, and sulphate of magnesia half an ounce; mix.

INJECTION.

Injections.—Take of cranesbill root and sage, each one handful; make a decoction with soft water, add a small quantity of alum; to be thrown up the urethra two or three times a day, in case of gonorrhœa or clap; or in females it is to be thrown up the vagina, in venereal disease, fluor albus, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Elixir Proprietatis.—Take of myrrh in powders two ounces; alcohol one pound and a half, water half a pound; mix the water with the alcohol and add the myrrh; steep four days and then add socotrine aloes one and a half ounces, saffron one ounce; steep three days and pour off the clear liquor. Laxative and stomachic.

Picra.—Socotrine aloes one pound, white canella three ounces, separately powdered and mixed. Good purgative. Dose, from a scruple to a drachm, in molasses.

Cook's Sticking Salve.—Take one pail of balm or ox-weed, pound the tops fine, put them into the kettle with five pounds of lard, simmer the same slowly for twelve hours, then take one and a

half pounds of the above, and add to it one pound of bees-wax, and one pound of mutton tallow, and twelve pounds of resin, and melt them gradually over a slow fire. When thoroughly incorporated, turn them into a tub of cold water. When cool enough, work it like wax, and make into rolls.

A Cure for the Tooth-Ache.—Use as a tooth powder the Spanish snuff called Sibella. It will clean the teeth as well as any other powder, and entirely prevent the teeth from aching.

An instant Cure for the Tooth-Ache.—Take a little chloroform in a vial and mix with it copal gum. Saturate a small piece of lint with it, and put it into the cavity of the tooth.

Imperial Drops.—Take one ounce of oil of organum, half an ounce of oil of sassafras, half an ounce of oil of hemlock, a sixth of an ounce of gum camphor, and one pint of alcohol; shake them well and often together.

Composition Powders.—Take two pounds of bayberry bark, one pound of the inner bark of hemlock, one pound of ginger, two ounces cayenne, two ounces cloves, two ounces cinnamon, all powdered fine, sifted, and well mixed.

Corn Powder.—Take one ounce of powder of savin leaves, one quarter of an ounce of verdigris, one quarter of an ounce of red precipitate. Put a little of this in a linen bag, and apply it to the corn at bed-time, previously soaking it in weak lye.

Corn Plaster.—Soak as above, and apply a plaster of pine gum.

Another and a sure Remedy.—Shave the corn close as you can without causing it to bleed, then bind on a quid of plug tobacco previously moistened, and change when it becomes dry and hard.

MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ROOTS AND HERBS.

Angelica—Aromatic and carminative.
Arse Smart—Antiseptic.
Anise Seed—Carminative.
Agrimony—Detergent.
Blue and White Cohush—Aperient.
Birth Root—Aperient.
Bayberry Bark—Astringent.
Blackberry—Astringent.
Bloodwort—Antidote against poison.
Blue Skull-cap—Antidote for the bite of a mad dog.
Butter-nut Bark—Cathartic.
Balm of Gilead—Tonic.
Barberry Bark—Tonic.
Black Alder, bark and berries—Tonic and vermifuge.
Black Cherry, wild, bark—Tonic.
Bitter-sweet, bark of the root—Detergent.
Burdock Root—Detergent.
Boxwood—Tonic.
Black Currant Roots—Diuretic.
Balm—Diaphoretic and sudorific.
Burdock Seeds—Diaphoretic and sudorific.
Blood Root—Emetic and Expectorant.
Boneset or Thoroughwort—Emetic and cathartic.
Buckshorn Brake, the bark of the root—Mucilage.
Black Cohush, the root—Stimulant.
Blue Flag Root—Vermifuge.
Colt's Foot—Aromatic and expectorant.
Calamus Root—Aromatic and carminative.
Chamomile—Aromatic and diaphoretic.
Caraway Seed—Aromatic.

Cranesbill—Astringent and styptic.
Charcoal—Antiseptic.
Columbo—Tonic.
Carrots, root—Diuretic.
Celendine—Diuretic.
Catnep—Sudorific.
Comfrey—Mucilage.
Cayenne—Stimulant.
Cohush, white—Stimulant.
Colt's Tail, or Fire Weed—Styptic.
Dill Seed—Aromatic.
Dandelion—Aperient, detergent and diuretic.
Dog wood or Box wood, bark or flowers—Tonic.
Elder, sweet—Laxative.
Elecampaine—Detergent.
Fennel Seed—Aromatic and carminative.
Feather Few—Emenagogue.
Flax Seed—Mucilage.
Ginger Root—Carminative.
Gensen, or Gentian—Tonic.
Golden Seal—Tonic.
Golden Thread—Tonic.
Gooseberry Roots—Diuretic.
Goose Grass, or Clevers—Diuretic.
Hemlock—Astringent.
Hops—Antiseptic.
Hyssop—Expectorant.
Horse Radish—Stimulant.
Indian Hemp—Cathartic, emetic, expectorant, vermifuge.
Indian Physic, or Bitter Root—Emetic and cathartic.
Juniper—Diuretic.
Lady Slipper, or Nervine—Anti-spasmodic.
Lobelia—Emetic, expectorant.
Leather Bush—Expectorant.
Masterwort—Aromatic.
Man Root—Aperient.

Motherwort—Anti-spasmodic and anodyne.
Milk Weed—Diuretic.
Mints—Sudorifics.
Marjorum, or Mountain Mint—Sudorific.
Mugwort—Emenagogue.
Mandrake—Expectorant, vermifuge.
Mullen—Laxative.
Mustard Seed—Stimulant.
Oak, white, black or red—Astringent.
Ox Balm—Sudorific.
Onions—Antidote against poison.
Poppy—Anodyne.
Plantain—Anodyne, against poison.
Pleurisy Root—Carminative and sudorific.
Peppermint—Carminative.
Poplar—Tonic.
Pipsissiway—Detergent.
Pumpkin Seed—Diuretic.
Pennyroyal—Sudorific and emenagogue.
Peach Tree, flowers and leaves—Laxative.
Poke or Scoke Weed—Stimulant.
Prickly Ash—Stimulant.
Queen of the Meadow—Diuretic and mucilage.
Saffron Flowers—Aperient, sudorific.
Sweet Plaintain—Aperient.
Sumach, bark of the root—Astringent, anti-spasmodic and detergent.
Stramonium, Thorn Apple or Stink Weed—Anti-spasmodic.
Skunk Cabbage—Anti-spasmodic, expectorant.
Spignard—Anti-spasmodic.
Sarsaparilla—Detergent.
Sassafras—Detergent, mucilage.
Seneca, Snake Root—Expectorant.
Sweet Viglet, blue—Laxative, mucilage.
Slippery Elm—Mucilage.
Spotted Alder, bark and tags—Vermifuge, detergent.

Tobacco—Anti-spasmodic.
Thorn Apple or Stink Weed—Anodyne.
Thoroughwort or Boneset—Sudorific.
Tansy—Emenagogue.
Thistle, blessed—Emenagogue.
Thyme—Emenagogue.
Unicorn Root—Tonic.
Vervain, blue and white blossoms—Aperient.
Yarrow—Styptic.
White Ash—Aperient.
Whitewood, bark—Tonic.
Winter-Green—Detergent, diuretic.
White Pine—Detergent.
Water Melon—Diuretic.
Wormwood—Emenagogue.
Wild Turnip—Expectorant, mucilage.
White Snake Root—Stimulant.
White Cohush—Stimulant.
Winter Brake—Styptic.
Worm Seed—Vermifuge.
Wormwood—Vermifuge, good bitter.

ANTIDOTES FOR POISONS.

Alkalies—The best remedy is vinegar.

Ammonia—Remedy, vinegar or lemon juice, followed by milk and water.

Alcohol—Cleanse the stomach with an emetic, then dash cold water on the head, and give spirits of hartshorn.

Acids—These cause great heat and sensations of burning pain from the mouth to the stomach. Remedies, soda, magnesia, pearl-ash, or soap dissolved in water; then give an emetic.

Arsenic—First evacuate the stomach, then give the white of eggs, lime water, charcoal and the preparations of iron, particularly hydrate.

Lead—White, or sugar of lead—remedy, alum, cathartic, such as castor oil, and especially Epsom salts.

Charcoal—In poison by carbonic gas, remove the patient to the open air, dash cold water on the head and body, and stimulate the nostrils and lungs by hartshorn; at the same time rub the chest briskly.

Corrosive Sublimate—Give the white of eggs freshly mixed with water; or give soap and water freely.

Creosote—White of eggs and emetics.

Henbane—Give emetics, and then plenty of vinegar and water.

Nitrate of Silver—Give a strong solution of common salt, and then an emetic.

Opium—Give a strong emetic of mustard and water, then strong coffee and acid drinks, and dash cold water on the head.

Laudanum—Same as opium.

Nox Vomica—Give emetics, then brandy.

Oxalic Acid, which is sometimes mistaken for Epsom salts. Remedies, chalk, magnesia, or soap and water freely, then emetics.

Nitrate of Potash, or Saltpetre—Give emetics, then copious draughts of flax-seed tea, milk and water, &c.

Prussic Acid—When there is time, administer chlorine in the shape of soda or lime; hot brandy and water, hartshorn and turpentine, are useful.

Snake Bites, &c—Immediately apply strong hartshorn and take it internally. Also, give sweet oil and stimulants freely. Apply a ligature tight above the part bitten, and then apply a cupping-glass.

Tartar Emetic—Give large doses of tea made out of galls, Peruvian bark, or white oak bark.

Tobacco—Give an emetic, then stringent tea, then stimulants.

Verdigris—Plenty of the white of eggs and water.

White Vitriol—Give the patient plenty of milk and water.

The best emetic for most all kinds of poisons, is common mustard flour. Give a tea-spoonful stirred in warm water, every ten

or fifteen minutes, until free vomiting is obtained. Emetics and warm demulcent drinks, such as milk and water, flax seed or slippery elm tea, chalk water, &c., should be administered without delay.

DICTIONARY TO MEDICAL TERMS.

Absorbents—Medicines to absorb or dry up superfluous matter and to correct acidity.

Abortion—Miscarriage.

Abscess—A tumor containing matter.

Acute—Violent, tending to speedy termination.

Acrid—Corrosive, sharp.

Anodynes—Composing medicines, that mitigate pain.

Antidote—Medicine that destroys poison.

Antiseptic—To correct rottenness or putridity.

Aperient—Opening.

Aromatic—Pungent, spicy.

Astringents—To correct looseness.

Atenients—Medicines for reducing the body.

Callous—Firm or hard.

Cantharides—Spanish flies.

Carminatives—Medicines for dispelling wind, &c.

Cataplasm—Poultice.

Catarrh—A discharge of the head or throat.

Caustics—Burning applications.

Cathartic—A purge.

Chronic—Lingering disease.

Constipation—Costiveness, obstruction.

Contagion—Infection.

Contusion—Bruise.

Convulsions—Fits, violent motions.

Corroborants—Tonic or strengthening.

DEMULCENT—Softening.
DIURETIC—Whatever promotes the secretion of urine.
DIAPHORETIC—Sweating.
DRASTIC—Active, purging.
EVACUATION—Emptying.
EXPECTORATION—A discharge from the breast or lungs.
FEBRILE—Feverish.
FLATULENCY—Producing wind.
FUNGUS—Proud flesh.
GANGRENE—Feeble circulation followed by mortification.
GARGLE—Wash for the mouth or throat.
HEMORRHAGE—Discharge of blood.
HYPOCHONDRIACAL—Melancholly, dejected, low-spirited.
INFLAMMATION—Increased action or fever in the part.
INTESTINES—The internal parts or guts.
LAXATIVES—Relieving costiveness.
LIGATURE—Any bandage tied round a part.
LOTION—A wash.
MUCILAGE—A slimy substance.
NARCOTICS—Producing torpor and sleep.
OPIATE—Promoting sleep.
PECTORAL—Medicines for the cure of diseases of the breast.
PHLEGMATIC—A redundancy of phlegm.
PHLOGESTIC—Inflammatory.
PULMONARY—Belonging to the lungs.
RECTUM—The straight gut.
RED GUM—An eruption.
RESOLVENTS—Dissolving medicines.
SCORBUTIC—Belonging to the scurvy.
SANATIVE—Healing.
SEDATIVES—Composing, quieting anodynes.
STIMULANTS—Irritative medicines.
STYPTICS—To stop the discharge of blood.
SUDORIFIC—To promote perspiration.
TONICS—Bracing, strengthening.
VERMIFUGE—Worm-destroying medicine.

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